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USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1547

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BASIC MILITARY TRAINING: INSTRUCTOR CLOTHING ALLOWANCE

Moscow VOYENNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 5, May 80 signed to press 8 Apr 80 p 40

[Article by A. Averin: "Our Consultation: The Uniform Too is an Allowance"]

[Text] A. Averin, chief of Department of NVP [Basic Military Training] of the USSR Ministry of Education, tells about the new procedures for issuing the Soviet Army officer uniform to military instructors.

The quality and effectiveness of basic military training for young pupils depends to a decisive extent on the military instructor. As a rule, he is a reserve officer and to some extent represents the Soviet Army officer corps, and so we have the right to demand not only that he conduct classes in an outstanding manner, but also have an exemplary external appearance. By the way, experience indicates also that progress in NVP depends on how the military instructor is dressed, whether the uniform looks well on him and whether it is neat.

The military instructor must develop his wards' respect for the Armed Forces both in word and personal example. Imagine the result if a slovenly, untidy person should enter the military training room.

A. S. Makarenko attached very great importance to a teacher's external appearance. And it was no accident that he displayed an interest in the life and routine of the Red Army and that he himself wore an overcoat, tunic, boots, and cap with small Red Army star.

"I paid primary attention to external appearance," wrote Anton Semenovich. "External appearance has great importance in a person's life. It is difficult to imagine that a dirty, untidy person could be mindful of his own deeds."

Unfortunately, in some schools it is possible to meet military instructors, reserve officers, who come to classes in a worn, unclean uniform. Meanwhile, the military instructor's personal example often has a deciding influence on young graduates' choice of a profession and on their desire to enter military educational institutions.

It was with consideration of the indoctrinational effect of the officer's uniform of military instructors, and for the purpose of improving their working conditions, that the decision was made on issuing on favorable terms to reserve officers who

are military instructors, inspectors and methods specialists in basic military training articles of uniform of Soviet Army officers once every five years with payment of fifty percent of the cost. The remaining amount is covered from funds of ministries and departments administering secondary schools of general education, secondary specialized educational institutions and educational institutions in the system of vocational and technical education.

The Soviet Army officer's uniform is issued to military instructors on instructions of the chief of the Department of Public Education, and to inspectors and methods specialists in basic military training by corresponding ministries and departments, oblast or kray departments of public education, and institutes for advanced training of teachers.

On the basis of instructions received, the military instructor (NVP inspector or methods specialist) is presented with a personal "Order for Tailoring" of an overcoat, uniform jacket and trousers and a personal "Sales Order" for articles of the officer's uniform.

Just what articles of the Soviet Army officer's uniform are issued to military instructors (NVP) inspectors and methods specialists? Fur hat (for colonels), fur cap with ear flaps made of beaver lamb, everyday wool cap, everyday field overcoat with shoulderboards and tabs, officer's summer coat, everyday wool uniform jacket with shoulderboards and tabs, everyday wool trousers for wear over boots, two outer shirts for everyday uniform jacket, one pair of boxcalf boots, one pair of boxcalf or Russian leather high boots, three silk ties for everyday uniform jacket, everyday wool trousers for wear inside boots.

Military instructors who are reserve officers (NVP inspectors and methods specialists) pay the full cost based on the appropriate document (tailor shop's receipt, store sales slip) in filling out the order for tailoring of the overcoat, uniform jacket and trousers in a tailor shop and when purchasing uniform articles in stores.

When the military instructor presents the tailor shop's receipts and the store sales slip (bill) for the order for tailoring and purchase of an officer's uniform to the director of a school of general education (educational institution), or when the NVP inspector or methods specialist presents this to the director of a public education agency or director of an institute for advanced training of teachers respectively, they are reimbursed for fifty percent of the cost of articles of clothing they acquire.

In addition, military instructors (NVP inspectors and methods specialists) retain the right to acquire individual articles of the officer's uniform in military exchange stores for cash and on credit with installment payments for up to twelve months by petition of the director of a school or educational instutition.

A specific procedure has been established for the order for acquiring an officer's uniform for military instructors in an oblast, kray or republic.

Every secondary school must submit promptly,to the department of public education, information on articles of the Soviet Army officer's uniform being acquired by the military instructor, indicating the size and height.

Public education agencies submit composite annual requests for the necessary number of sets of the Soviet Army officer's uniform by sizes and heights by 5 January of the year preceding the year of their issue to the trade directorate of military districts where these public education agencies are located.

The issue of the officer's uniform to military instructors will be carried out gradually over a certain period of time and probably, beginning with the upcoming calendar year, primarily in the order established.

The procedures for acquisition of the officer's uniform established for military instructors extends to an equal degree to inspectors and methods specialists of basic military training of public education agencies and institutes for advanced training of teachers.

We will emphasize once again in conclusion that this measure cannot be viewed only from the material aspect. It is an important means designed to elevate the authority of the military instructor and, consequently, the level of NVP.

Military instructors will respond to the concern of the Communist Party and Soviet government by their work and by outstanding results in basic military training and military-patriotic indoctrination of the youth, who must leave the walls of the educational institution thoroughly prepared to defend their Motherland and the achievements of socialism

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BASIC MILITARY TRAINING: INSTRUCTOR WORK SCHEDULE

Moscow VOYENNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 5, May 80 signed to press 8 Apr 80 pp 44-45

[Artic by I. Popov, Great Patriotic War participant, military instructor of Secondary School No 21, city of Tambov: "Polemic Notes: How Many Hours is a Military Instructor to Work?"

> [Text] A seven-hour work day has been established for secondary school military instructors. The number of hours per week varies from four to eight in secondary schools in the rural area. It is understandable that military instructors in such schools will have up to four days free from lessons and extracurricular activities. What should the military instructor do on his free days? The school administration apparently uses him for performing various administrative projects? Please explain this provision in more detail.

The journal's editorial staff familiarized me with this interesting letter from my colleague. I am also a military instructor in an "understrength" school. I teach eight lessons a week. And although my viewpoint is not mandatory for the letter's author, I will attempt to explain "this provision" to him. But I will have to begin from afar.

I came to the Tambov Secondary School No 21 in 1971. I previously held a more tranquil position, but left it without regret because I saw during the Great Patriotic War how soldiers would die only because they had violated the simplest rules of camouflage. And in continuing to serve in peacetime, I realize that of all the sweating a new recruit does before he becomes a genuine soldier, almost half would have been unnecessary had the young soldier received his first Army skills in civilian life in school.

Every military instructor who has begun to set up a training facility "from scratch" remembers himself in the most varying roles aside from the basic one: loader, joiner, ditchdigger. A military instructor cannot be just a "lesson giver." This thought is expressed especially clearly in the last decree, which establishes full salary for the military instructor regardless of the number of senior classes in the school. This says once again: You are not simply a teacher and you do not have the right to get off in your work with only the program "hours." Unfortunately, some of my colleagues still attempt to interpret the role of military instructor in the school in their own way. I would like to argue with them.

First of all, about the range of duties. It is of course poor when housekeeping concerns are heaped on the military instructor. But it is not just a matter of the administration's "unreasonable" approach. This means the military instructor is not finding his place in school. It is his duty to prove that by working with the youngsters he will be of greater benefit than by fixing windows.

It is very poor when a military instructor "pulls in" all military-patriotic work in the school. But it is enormously worse when he attempts to avoid it by seeking loopholes in statutes and instructions.

The yearning for knowledge, including military knowledge, does not simply arise in this way. If a pupil wishes to enter an institution, he will grow fond of both physics and mathematics. But what can stimulate the study of NVP? Above all, military-patriotic indoctrination!

This is the key to any military instructor's successful work: If he tries to have the schoolchildren know and love his subject, he must not only be expert in the material and methods techniques, but also be the leader in military-patriotic indoctrination. Of course, you will not find this in the instructions. The instructions cannot force us to do that which a feeling of personal responsibility obligates us to do. The instructions state: A military instructor works seven hours a day. But sometimes twelve hours are not enough for me. Where do they go?

Sukhomlinskiy wrote that all the walls in his school speak. Visual agitation, practically speaking, is the beginning of effective military-patriotic indoctrination. The editorial staff acquainted me with one other letter: A director states that for three years now (!) the military training room in a newly constructed school has not been organized--there is nowhere to purchase displays with visual aids. Letters, both angry and pleading, have been sent out for three years. The energy spent on correspondence would have been fully enough to take hammers in hand and knock them together themselves.

That is what I did. Both labor instructors and pupils helped. Three years were spent completing the NVP training facility in a general manner. I somehow did not count the hours.

Today we have a 50-meter shooting gallery. The sponsors assumed responsibility for skilled work in constructing it, and the pupils handled the unskilled labor.

"Ivan Grigor'yevich," asked the lads, "will we be able to work in the shooting gallery today as well?"

A detachment of "Zarnitsa lads" appeared. They were our winners in the city finale and they began to ask to do the "groundwork." We will begin to study NVP next year, they would say, and we also have the right to build the shooting gallery...

The lads worked with ardor. And I not only had to wield a shovel, but primarily ensure that the "school's key Komsomol construction project" became a genuine military-patriotic indoctrinational activity, and not "extra duty." This probably happened: The lads speak proudly of the shooting gallery, and not just about the gallery. When they come here on leave soldiers who have graduated from our school make it a point to "visit" the displays which they made with their own hands.

In order to transform labor which sometimes is difficult into a tool for indoctrination, I have to gain the lads' trust. One doesn't put the line "struggle for pupils' trust from 1000 to 1200 hours" in the military instructor's work schedule. Constant work is required for this purpose.

I hold in my hands one other letter from the editorial mail. A Leningrad military instructor, a reserve colonel, is writing. He had a falling-out with the heads of the vocational and technical school only because he considers it beneath his dignity to report to the director at general school formations. The concept of an officer's honor also is familiar to me from more than hearsay. But I command "Attention!" and report not only in ceremonial instances, but simply when the director passes by a formation of senior classmen. Let the lads see how this is done in the Army. But I am interested more by something else in this letter: Through what kind of eyes does he look on the pupils if he does not wish to "condescend" even to the director? What impression do the lads form about their commanders? And will they come to him during recess with some kind of "trifling" question about military equipment? No, we have no right to look on the life of the school and schoolchildren through the "gaps" in our shoulderboards. It is our mission to remove the psychological barrier which any new recruit has to cross: For a new way of life, especially the strict Army life, often frightens a youth.

And the earlier we begin this work, the better and the more fully pupils will master NVP. No special talent is necessary here. For example, I collect fired cases where I can. First year pupils descend on them like sparrows on crumbs. And then a young person already has an interest in the military training room: to hold a submachinegun or turn over in his hands a machinegun belt, a rusty bayonet or a bullet-pierced helmet. He turns it around and leaves, but he remembers! They come during recess to "look into" the submachinegun. Is it really possible to refuse them? And so I sit in the military training room with the Octobrists and explain where to press to remove the magazine-opening cover and that they must not aim at a comrade...

It is better for a military instructor not to take up exploratory work if he is sure that someone will cope better with it. For this reason I don't lay claim to the role of leader of the Red Pathfinders, although I made my contribution: I located and invited a graduate of our school, HSU V. N. Afanas'yev, a pilot, and determined the names of our graduates who died during the Great Patriotic War. I uncovered a wartime newspaper in which our school's pupils were commended for the fact that they had collected and turned over 5,000 rubles for the construction of torpedo boats... Now, when "individual" traits and local features have appeared in the work of the Red Pathfinders, this work has become livelier and consequently military-patriotic indoctrination has become more effective and interest in basic military training has increased.

On the other hand, there is a matter in which I cannot transfer the trust to anyone: correspondence with our graduates who are now serving their first term, studying in military schools or who already have become officers. I already have 350 letters from soldiers and more than 50 responses from commanders about our lads' outstanding service. It has happened where I received no response to a query and so I drew up and made copies of a special form in which I explain how I use responses in teaching, emphasizing that such liaison is important both for the Army and the school.

There is even the following answer: "At the given moment we can send a positive response on Pvt Akulov, but he will not serve as a vivid example of fulfilling military duty," states a subunit commander. "We had a chat with Pvt Akulov concerning your letter. He assured us that he would become an otlichnik of combat and political training by the 110th Anniversary of Lenin's birth. You will be sent a response on Pvt Akulov when this pledge is fulfilled."

And further, this time less official: "Ivan Grigor'yevich! Your letter was an element of individual indoctrination work which we are performing."

And letters from soldiers also are an element of indoctrinational work for me. First of all, I can determine what I still am not providing to my pupils. The lads write about this openly. Secondly, I always have the liveliest information for a lesson about any combat arm and the pupils read the letters with enormous interest.

But it has become rather difficult to handle this administrative work: I systematize it, file all letters of a graduate in succession into folders, followed by the unit command's response about him and a questionnaire of eleven questions. What has the Army given the lad? What should future soldiers pay particular attention to so as not to "limp" in formation? I believe the letters should not be given to the school museum; they are too much needed in the military training room.

I intentionally enumerate only those matters which have no direct relationship to the program in order to show how broad is the field of a military instructor's extracurricular activities. I believe them to be a necessary background for successful study of NVP. Thanks to these matters, when I go to the eighth-graders at the end of the training year and ask who wishes to enter military schools, half of the lads usually raise their hands.

There now are exactly 100 school graduates who are cadets or officers. Last year alone 16 persons entered military schools. Photographs of our cadets, officers and otlichniki of the Soviet Army are in displays which have occupied an entire wall in the corridor next to the military training room. By the way, we also did not purchase these displays, but made them ourselves.

Those who have expressed the desire to become officers are my support and my aktiv. We appoint platoon and squad commanders from among them and our relationships are very serious and according to regulation.

I conduct classes in the university of the future officer for cadet candidates. I must say that any circles of military affairs have more than just an applied value. They are a place for the most unconstrained intercourse between pupil and military instructor. A pupil yields most easily to pedagogic influence here. I drew this conclusion from experience not only in the university, but also in two shooting circles.

Basic military training is a special subject. Pupils take the test in it not in school, but in the Army. And if a military instructor senses his responsibility to the Armed Forces, not one hour of his presence in school will be empty.

And so it is difficult for me to believe that a military instructor has nothing to do. For example, concern for the physical facility probably never will disappear.

I still have some things to do in the shooting gallery. Nearby we will build a weapons classroom. The section not engaged in firing will work in it. There will be an obstacle course and a guard compound. And one further thought: to erect an obelisk for school graduates who died in the Great Patriotic War in a birch lane near the school.

...Today I have a day off from lessons. That is excellent: I will go to school and put on my work overalls.

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MULTIROUND ROCKET LAUNCHERS: DEVELOPMENTS DESCRIBED

Moscow VOYENNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 6, Jun 80 signed to press 7 May 80 p 28 and rear cover

[Article by Engr-Col V. Knyaz'kov: "Heiresses to the 'Katyushas'"]

[Text] A column containing several carefully tarped vehicles moved through the streets of Moscow in the direction of Mozhayak on the night of 2 July 1941. This was the Separate Experimental Multiple Rocket Launcher Artillery Battery commanded by Capt I. A. Flerov from the RVGK [Reserve of the Supreme High Command] headed for the front.

It made its first strike against an accumulation of enemy trains at Orsha Station at 1515 hours on 14 July. Most of the fascist troops at the station were killed in a sea of roaring fire.

Several days later the battery laid down intense shellfire on another location. The effect was identical.

Was this not the birth of the lyrical name "Katyusha" Soviet troops used to refer to the BM-13?

The world's first multiple rocket launcher battery led a brilliant, heroic life. The foundations for the tactics and combat employment of multiple rocket launcher field artillery were developed based on its experience. It provided designers invaluable experimental material for further refinement of launchers and rocket projectiles.

Not a single army in the world employed multiple rocket launcher artillery at the scale that our army did. From July 1941 through December 1944, the rear area supplied the front more than 10,000 launchers and more than 12 million rocket projectiles of varied types and calibers.

The years went by. Domestic multiple rocket launcher field artillery gradually was improved. The renowned "Katyusha" occupied its place of honor in museums and was placed on pedestals in the fields of former encounters. Today, the Soviet Army inventory contains launchers which in tactical specifications significantly are superior to previous models.

The BM-21 launcher--heiress to the "Katyushas"--is a typical representative of contemporary multiple rocket launcher artillery. It fires powerful high-explosive fragmentation projectiles to ranges up to 20 kilometers and can accomplish the most varied missions in combat. This combat vehicle is intended to kill enemy personnel and destroy enemy combat equipment in concentration areas, to neutralize enemy artillery and mortar batteries, and to destroy field fortifications and strongpoints.

The BM-21 is distinguished by its universality (rocket projectiles can be employed against varied targets) and high degree of maneuverability. The launcher can be loaded with 40 rocket projectiles ahead of time and, in this configuration, is capable of making marches and rapidly moving out to the fire position. The mass of the fully-loaded combat vehicle exceeds 13 tons. It can travel at speeds up to 75 kilometers per hour on hard-surface roads. Also, the BM-21 is an off-road vehicle, has good cross-country performance, surmounts steep inclines and declines, and can ford water barriers to a depth of 1.5 meters.

The BM-21 design allows the crew to fire the projectiles without a specially-prepared fire position, from a "bare base," as they say.

The combat vehicle's rate of fire significantly is greater than that of an artillery piece. For example, one can fire 6 rounds per minute from a 122mm howitzer, while the BM-21 launches 40 rounds in 20 seconds. While the 122mm howitzer fires the second round 10 seconds after the first (and during this period enemy infantry can lie down or take shelter in folds in the terrain), the BM-21 as a rule conducts volley fire at high rates, i.e., launches the second and subsequent rounds on the average every half second, which naturally intensifies the factor of surprise.

A rocket projectile has its own motor. In the literal sense of the word, it brings itself up to the required velocity. The launcher only provides direction of flight and ignites the rocket motor.

The BM-21 has two basic parts--the artillery portion and the traveling (vehicle chassis) portion. The former serves to guide the projectiles to the target and ignition of their rocket motor. It consists of 40 tubes (guides) forming a so-called package of four 10-tube rows. The tube's purpose is to direct the projectile's flight, as well as to transport it. Projectile caliber is 122.4mm and it is 3 meters long.

The tubes and sighting devices are attached to a rigid, welded component called a cradle. The package of tubes is laid in the horizontal plane with the aid of a turning mechanism. The required elevation is established with the aid of an elevating mechanism. Electric drive is the basic means of laying the weapon in both the horizontal and vertical planes.

Storage batteries used as sources of direct current and a pulse sensor ignite the rocket projectile's powder charge. The projectiles can be fired singly or in a volley. Moreover, launch can be initiated from the BM-21 cab or by remote control, using a so-called portable reel, 60 meters away from the vehicle.

A few words about the rocket projectile. What force moves it? The force from the efflux of the powder charge combustion products out the motor nozzle transmits force to the projectile (in essence, it is a small rocket). Here, the fuel's potential

chemical energy actually is converted into the gas stream's kinetic energy. As a result, a reactive force occurs, which pushes the projectile forward. This, then, is a direct-action motor or simply a jet (rocket) motor. Thus the name projectile. In turn, artillery which employs projectiles with direct-action motors began to be called multiple rocket launcher artillery.

There also are other launchers in the Soviet Army inventory. For example, there is the BM-14-17. The first two digits denote the caliber. The vehicle is designed to fire 140mm spin-stabilized high-explosive fragmentation projectiles. The two remaining digits mean that the mount has a package consisting of 17 tube-type guides.

The projectile here is interesting. The term "high-explosive fragmentation" requires virtually no explanation. Just as in tube artillery, rocket projectiles capable of destroying a target with shrapnel and a shock wave are referred to as high-explosive fragmentation. The nature of their action against a target depends upon the fuze setting: fragmentation for instantaneous action and high-explosive when there is a delay for the projectile to penetrate the earth slightly.

What does the term spin-stabilized signify? Many probably can imagine the barrel of an artillery piece. If you open the breechblock and look up the barrel from the breech area, you can see screw-like grooves. The projectile cuts into them with its copper rotating band, resulting in a rotating motion being imparted. Since the projectile also continues to rotate during movement in the air, it, similar to a gyroscope, retains a certain stability in flight. In this connection, firing accuracy and grouping improves significantly and, consequently, fewer rounds are required to destroy the target.

Undoubtedly, it is tempting to impart this quality of an artillery round to a rocket projectile, too. But, how do you do this? In general, the idea is simple--impart rotatory motion to it. A paradox arises: won't you have to replace the light guide tubes with heavy artillery barrels?

Designers found a brilliant solution. The rocket motor, which has 10 nozzles rather than 1, itself imparts rotation to the projectile. The nozzles are located in a circle around the rear of the projectile. The axis of each nozzle is canted at a 22° angle to the projectile's longitudinal axis Thanks to this arrangement, significant angular velocity--several tens of thousands of rpm--is imparted to the projectile.

Thus, the term "spin-stabilized projectile." Its length with fuze is slightly more than 1 meter, and its mass about 40 kilograms. It can be fired in a broad range of temperatures--from -40° to +50°.

The design of the 12-round BM-24 combat vehicle, built to fire 240mm spin-stabilized projectiles to ranges up to 11 kilometers, is interesting. All 12 projectiles can be launched in a volley in 6-8 seconds.

This mount's guides have characteristic design features. Four longitudinal bars are fastened lengthwise with four round bands. This also is the frame--the main part of the guides, to which other components are fastened. The 12 guides are positioned on the framework of the artillery mount in 2 rows of 6 each. The result is a design that is a sufficiently compact and light skeleton which at the same time is rigid and strong.

The artillery portion is on a ZIL-151 chassis, a powerful truck with good cross-country performance. This supports the combat vehicle's good operating features. Suffice to say, the loaded launcher and crew of eight can carry out a march hundreds of kilometers long, even though its mass of almost 9 tons is quite significant.

The combat vehicle fires projectiles of great explosive power. Their specifications, in particular, demonstrate this. Each has a mass of 112.2 kilograms. A crater up to 6 meters in diameter and up to 2.4 meters deep is formed when a projectile with a delayed-action fuse fired at a 45° elevation impacts in soil of average density.

Possessing such impressive capabilities, the launcher can accomplish a myriad of missions. It can be employed with great effectiveness to destroy field fortifications, strongpoints, and centers of resistance, and to wipe out personnel and combat equipment in concentration areas.

However, the crew must be highly proficient to use these capabilities fully. The time norm stipulates that no more than 4 minutes can be expended to load the launcher fully wit.. 12 projectiles. At the same time, each projectile has a mass exceeding 100 kilograms. Thus, all members of the crew must operate harmoniously and diligently and they must be physically tempered and agile.

One special characteristic should be underscored. The heiresses of the "Katyushas," just like many extant means of armed conflict, are collective weapons. Their effective employment in combat depends on the coordinated efforts of the entire crew and full crew interoperability. However, one must know a great deal and be able to do a lot, one must diligently and purposefully prepare for army service in order to operate rapidly, competently, and skillfully. Great possibilities for this are to be found in the basic military training system and in DOSAAF training organizations, where youths receive fundamental military and technical knowledge, where they are tempered spiritually and physically.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

rear cover, top left — BM-21 combat vehicles in a firing position.
rear cover, bottom right — M-14-OF spin-stabilized projectile.

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NUCLEAR WARFARE: SOVIET COMMENTS ON U.S. INTENTIONS

Moscow VOYENNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 6, Jun 80 signed to press 7 May 80 pp 30-32

[Article by V. Frolov: "'Drop Shot'--Nuclear War Scenario"]

[Text] In the spring of 1979, world public opinion with alarm received the announcement about the Pentagon's intentions to hold unprecendented maneuvers "simulating nuclear war." According to a UPI report, some 120,000 servicemen from 52 U.S. bases around the world would participate in the maneuvers codenamed "Global Shield." The provocatory nature of this venture will become especially clear after the announcement that ICBM launch crews and nuclear ballistic missile submarine crews would be brought to combat readiness. Also, B-52 strategic bombers would take to the air and head for the USSR borders. Moreover, the time for the maneuvers to begin was kept secret. The Soviet Union was to make any conclusions it desired when the approach of these aircraft was detected.

It should be stated that attempts to compile a "nuclear scenario" for WW III previously had been made. A special issue of the illustrated magazine COLLIERS was published on 27 October 1951. The cover depicted an American military policeman with his automatic weapon at the ready. Clearly visible behind him was a geographical map of the USSR bearing the notation "OCCUPIED" in capital letters. Mushroom clouds over Moscow and Leningrad were shown in the magazine and "post-radiation suffering" of the doomed population was graphically shown. At the time, it seemed to many that this only was the harmful intent of journalists. However, facts which came to light in later years give witness to the fact that WW III actively was being planned. Moreover, not by irresponsible writers, but quite officially at the highest level--by the President, the State Department, and, naturally, by the Pentagon. The discussion involves a plan codenamed "Drop Shot"--a document confirmed by the highest authorities, the time for initiation and progress of nuclear war with the USSR.

"Drop Shot" was developed in the strictest secrecy by a special Joint Chiefs of Staff commission with the knowledge and approval of the then-U.S. president H. Truman. It began to take concrete form after passage of the 1947 National Security Act, which promulgated the National Security Council (NSC) and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). The NSC prepared a report entitled "U.S. Tasks Relating to the USSR," the directive underlying development of "Drop Shot." The U.S. strategic concept for many years ahead was formulated in this report: "Peaceful coexistence and mutual cooperation of sovereign and independent governments, which respect

one another and which take one another into account--this is an illusion and they are simply impossible... In the long run it is impossible through mutual cooperation to maintain the interests of the communist and non-communist world since these interests are incompatible and conflict with each other. Since conflict always lies at the foundation of international life, as can be seen also in the relations between the Soviet Union and the capitalist countries, no state recognizes the supremacy of another. The natural unitybetween individuals of the communist world and individuals outside its limits is evil and cannot facilitate human progress."

Thus, the very possibility of holding any kind of talks with the Soviet nation, to establish peaceful, good-neighbor relations with it, were repudiated from the outset. On the other hand, it is evident how the authors of this strategic concept dread the "natural unity of individuals."

Nonetheless, how does one substantiate, "logically" stipulate, the necessity to prepare for war with the USSR--yesterday's ally in the anti-Hitler coalition? Again, the myth of the notorious "Soviet threat" comes to the fore. Here is the point of departure in "Drop Shot": "The greatest threat to the security of the United States in the foreseeable future stems from the hostile intentions and gigantic might of the USSR and from the nature of the Soviet system." Hence the main task: compel the USSR and its allies to subordinate themselves to the militar aims of the United States.

But, compel means to use force. What else do the authors of "Drop Shot" hope for? In the opinion of Gen Lemay, one Pentagon strategist, the USA possesses means "permitting the extermination of the entire population of broad areas on the Earth's surface, leaving only rudimentary traces of man's material activities...."

The Pentagon began to compile plans for an attack on the Soviet Union as early as 1946. As L. I. Brezhnev notes in his book "Vozrozhdeniye" [Rebirth], "President Franklin Roosevelt died and the new administration, having taken over the White House, immediately forgot all previous 'firm' promises and 'stable' treaties... This was not the first and, unfortunately, the last time capitalist powers, counting on our difficulties, tried to dictate their will to us, to interfere in our internal affairs."

The atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was dictated by those circles in the USA who, aspiring to world supremacy, wanted to demonstrate monopoly possession of a new powerful weapon. As it turned out later, J. Byrnes, who became Secretary of State in July 1945, in talks with the three chief scientists who participated in creation of the atomic bomb, directly confirmed that this bomb had to be dropped "to make Russia more compliant in Europe."

But, it showed the Pentagon that the horrors which the civilian population of the two Japanese cities experienced were known only to a few. It decided to conduct a nuclear explosion already during peacetime "as a training demonstration." Thus, an atomic "show" was set up on 1 July 1946 in the Pacific Ocean at Bikini Atoll in the Marshall Islands. About 100 armored ships (true, of obsolescent design) were used as targets. They included two Japanese destroyers, the German cruiser "Prinz Eugen," and the American destroyer "Nevada." An incredible propaganda fuss swirled around the blast. The atomic bomb was advertised to such an extent as to make humanity gratified.

It is noteworthy that the Bikini explosion came on the eve of the Paris Peace Conference and the first session of the UN General Assembly, during the heat of the deliberations of various drafts in the Commission on the Control of Atomic Energy. This is quite reminiscent of atomic blackmail, which even the Western press was forced to admit.

Yes, the Pentagon did not restrict itself to the "show" alone. The Earth had not yet succeeded in soaking up the blood abundantly spilled by people in history's greatest war that had just ended, when the United States War Department and the State Department began preparations for a new war. A war against the people and state which bore on their shoulders the main burden of the struggle against the common enemy, during which more than 20 million Soviets died. J. Grew, U.S. Deputy Secretary of State, wrote that "War with Soviet Russia in the future is just as certain as anything in the world can be certain." General H. Arnold, U.S. Air Force Chief of Staff, openly called the USSR "the next enemy of America," calling for urgent creation of military bases situated on the globe so that the USA would be able to reach any target it deems necessary to strike." Forrestal, who became U.S. Secretary of Defense in September 1947, on 8 December of that year straightforwardly announced that "As long as we can produce more than anyone else, control the sea, and inflict an atomic strike far from our shores, we can take certain risks...."

This "certain risk" of WW III also materialized in 1949 in the plan codenamed "Drop Shot" by Pentagon analysts.

What goals did this plan pursue? Although they were called "military," in fact the discussion was about destruction of the socialist system, about the division of our state into geographic areas without "an iron curtain which hinders contacts," i.e., under complete domination of bourgois ideology.

The overall strategic concept went like this: "In coordination with our allies, impose on the USSR Allied military goals by means of subverting the Soviet will and ability to resist, accomplish a strategic offensive in Western Eurasia, and carry out a strategic defense in the Far East.

"Initially: defend the Western Hemisphere; employ an offensive from the air, initiate selective acts to deter Soviet power within the boundaries of the general area; occupy and maintain control over vital strategic areas, bases, and lines of communications; begin psychological, economic, and subversive warfare, exerting unabated pressure on the Soviet citadel using all means to elicit maximum depletion of Soviet military resources. Subsequently: initiate against the USSR coordinated offensive operations by all branches of troops as envisioned by this plan."

This effort was planned both in time and in space. Four time phases in all were envisaged. As early as the first phase, an air attack with atomic bombs was to be made on the USSR. The preparation for a general offensive against the USSR by "all Allied (the agressive NATO bloc--the author) branches of troops" fell in phase two. The third phase involved the initiation of the Allied general offensive until the Soviet Union was forced to capitulate. Finally, the fourth called for establishment of control and insuring that surrender conditions were carried out.

Who, the question arises, had to die for Uncle Sam's ideals? The authors of "Drop Shot" projected raising for the ground forces 164 divisions, of which 69 were

from the USA, 45 from France, 28 from the British Commonwealth, 10 from Belgium, 9 from Holland, 2 from Greece, and 1 from Luxembourg. Overall, the Western powers during the war were obliged to arm approximately 20 million men.

In the opinion of Pentagon strategists, the war with the USSR will be a rapid one, a sort of "nuclear blitzkrieg" will occur. As Section V, Volume 2 of "Drop Shot" states: "The most powerful weapon the Allies will have in 19.. and which can be employed against the USSR is the atomic bomb. Immediately following the initiation of combat actions, there will be a strategic air offensive against the USSR with employment of atomic bombs."

True, there was an alternate plan envisioned: initiation of large-scale ground offensive operations against the USSR in accordance with the plan. But, in any event, Pentagon strategists counted on the "absolute force" of atomic weapons. Headquarters, Strategic Air Command [SAC] intended during the first 30 days of the war to drop 133 atomic bombs on 70 Russian cities or industrial centers, including 8 on Moscow for the purpose of destroying about 40 square miles of its center and 7 on Leningrad to destroy 35 square miles of area in the second largest city in the USSR and its largest port. During the subsequent 24 months, if the first strike mission--immediate capitulation--is not accomplished, combined warfare involving atomic and conventional weapons will be conducted against Russia.

Planning a "phased" development of WW III, the Pentagon cold-bloodedly calculated its costs--how many nuclear and conventional weapons are required to put the Soviet economy out of action and kill the working personnel. Losses among the general civilian population were not calculated as "collateral results which do not lend themselves to exact evaluation." According to their bloodthirsty computations, the first strike will destroy 30-40 percent of Soviet industry, completely destroy the oil industry, and kill approximately 6.7 million workers.

"Drop Shot" did not forget the postwar set-up, either: "In order to insure subordination to our national goals, the Allies will have to occupy selected areas of the USSR and states allied to it and establish a form of control over each of these countries." The plan is to station in occupied territories 38 divisions, including 26 in the USSR, 2 each in the GDR, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia, and 1 each in the remaining socialist countries.

All precautionary measures to protect the peaceful population of the USSR were deemed the consequence "of an ancient Russian, traditional, and instinctive sense of danger having its roots deep in the centuries when Muscovite Rus', fearing nomad raids, was formed." That is the "elegant" way that the chief of the State Department's Policy Planning Council put it, demonstrating erudition in matters concerning our country's history. Meanwhile, even overseas today there is an ever greater recognition that the true cause of the "sense of danger" was "the very fact of the return to the 'Cold War'" led by the United States and the proclamation that destruction of Soviet power is the final goal of this policy. Facts, many of which recently have come to light, give witness to this.

On 18 May 1959, the U.S. 2d Fleet received an order to prepare for atomic war against the USSR. The combat-ready fleet departed for the high seas and only returned to its bases on 30 May. As Vice Adm W. Smedberg, the fleet commander, reports, WW III did not occur because "the Berlin problem" did not develop into the crisis anticipated in Washington.

In November 1961, Gen T. Power, SAC commander, based on false radar returns gave the order to launch aircraft carrying atomic and nuclear bombs towards the Soviet Union. Here, Power, as the American press later admitted, did not inform either the President or the Secretary of Defense of his decision. Apparently, the SAC commander based his decision on statements of the then-President J. Kennedy (in a conversation with noted journalist J. Alsop) that "there could be circumstances in which the United States will be first to begin a nuclear war."

By the way, this same Kennedy in this regard outdid the very Dulles, who crossed the brink of "balancing on the brink of war" with his signature of the order designating the time for the U.S. general offensive against the Soviet Union in connection with events in Cuba. Only the actions taken by the Soviet government to avoid a military conflict prevented, as P. Crosser writes in his book "The Dialectics of Military Equipment and Their Consequences," the beginning of atomic war this time.

Based on data the Brookings Institute in Washington published recently, between 1946 and 1975 the U.S. Armed Forces "deployed 215 times to support political goals" and 19 times made a "direct or indirect threat" to employ strategic nuclear weapons. True, given all its seeming "advantages," Washington did not risk igniting a "hot" preventive thermonuclear war against the USSR. But, such a war not only was projected. We see that, through the efforts of the politicians in the White House and the American strategists from the Pentagon, it often turned out to be considerably closer to the fatal point of explosion than many assumed. This was the case in the late 1940s and early 1950s, in the mid-1960s, yes and even in the late 1970s.

"...We too often hear the argument from the other side," L. I. Brezhnev said, "concerning the readiness to inflict 'powerful, destructive, preemptive strikes' and so on in order to not take any defensive measures." It is this very policy of the CPSU, the Soviet state, and the fraternal socialist countries, the efforts of all progressive, peace-loving forces, as well as the constant concern of our party and government about strengthening the country's defensive capability always that dashed the American imperialists' aggressive plans. That is how it always will be. In his response to a letter from American scientists worried about the threat of nuclear war, Leonid Il'ich especially underscored the role of profound explanation of the "disastrous consequences for humanity of a nuclear conflict between the USA and USSR, which unavoidably would take on a global character. Such an explanation will facilitate strengthening the will and increasing the activeness of those in favor of a cessation of the arms race, in favor of maintaining normal relations between all countries, including, it goes without saying, between the USA and USSR."

It is no secret to anyone that the world's nuclear arsenal at the present time exceeds by a factor of hundreds of thousands the explosive force of the bomb that incinerated Hiroshima. There simply are not enough cities on the Earth that are targets worthy of such devastation! And, common sense all the more clearly dictates that solution of the cardinal problems of the times must be found not on the path towards the "balance of fear," but on the path of relaxation of tension and cessation of the arms race. In 1941-45, the Soviet nation played the main role in saving humanity from the Hitlerite plague. And today, it is doing everything from its standpoint to protect peaceful people against neutron bombs and cruise missiles, to save humanity from an atomic death.

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SOVIET COMMENTS ON CHINESE NAVY DEVELOPMENT

Moscow VOYENNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 8, Aug 80 signed to press 9 Jul 80 pp 30-31

[V. Stepanov article: "Beijing's Buildup"]

[Text] The policy of the present Beijing leaders, which is hostile to peace and socialism, is based on hegemonism, anti-Sovietism and militarism and pursues the far-reaching goals of realizing Mao Zedong's designs concerning world domination. A map issued in China back in 1974 drew the PRC's borders such as to embrace considerable territory of Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Malaysia, Burma, Mongolia, the Soviet Union and other countries.

Nor have the ocean expanses been forgotten by the Maoists. In the "PRC Atlas" published by Beijing in 1973 all the archipelagos and islands of the South China Sea are designated as belonging to China, and in the 1978 "Atlas of Chinese Provinces" China's sea boundaries extend right up to the Philippines, Brunei (the island of Kalimantan) and the coast of Vietnam, that is, considerably further than the boundaries recognized by international law.

All this is an expression of the great-power, hegemonist plans for realization of the age-old dream of representing China as the "celestial empire." Back in 1959 the "helmsman" Mao pontificated: "We must conquer the globe, the entire globe--this is our goal!..."

The Maoists have repeatedly attempted to convert their aggressive intentions into a variety of actions. In the last two decades the Chinese have provoked and unleashed on the land and sea boundaries and their adjacent territories and islands considerably more armed incidents and clashes than have occurred in this time worldwide.

In 1956 China attempted by force of arms to appropriate a substantial part of Burmese territory, and in 1959 a subject of Chinese claims was India, which was invaded by Chinese troops in 1962, seizing 36,000 square kilometers of Indian territory.

In January 1974 Chinese armed forces, with the help of ships and aircraft, seized the Vietnamese Paracel Islands in the South China Sea. Beijing has repeatedly laid claim to the Senkakus (Japan) and in 1978 attempted to underpin its rights to these islands with the help of armed patrol craft and ships. The islands of the Spratley archipelago, far to the south of the PRC, give the Chinese aggressors no peace--they are not adverse to getting a grip on these also. This interest in the islands in the South China Sea is primarily connected with the prospects of the discovery of oil deposits in its shelf.

Possessed with the idea of hegemonism and anti-Sovietism, China's rulers are linking up increasingly closely with imperialism. The American-Chinese partnership began to be actively developed back in the 1970's. The so-called "Pacific doctrine" advanced by President Ford in 1975 assigned China the role of a kind of U.S. partner in the "American presence" in the Pacific. Currently official representatives of the White House do not conceal the fact that they see China as a political ally whose positions on the majority of international problems concur with U.S. interests. Secretary of Defense H. Brown expressed himself sufficiently candidly in the U.S. Senate in 1979, declaring that "China supports a stronger NATO bloc, approves of the American-Japanese alliance and applauds our presence in the Western Pacific." The journal AFRIQUE-ASIE, which is published in Paris, emphasized in the article "The Washington-Beijing Axis" the idea that the Chinese leadership needs the noise it has made concerning an imaginary Soviet threat on the Indochina peninsula to disguise its intention of establishing its domination there.

In the past Beijing lent verbal support to the proposals for making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, attempting to utilize this for propaganda purposes and show itself as a peace lover. But in fact the United States and China are now doing everything to complicate the situation in this region.

An American squadron of over 30 ships has been plying the waters of the Indian Ocean for several months now, targeting missiles and aircraft at the countries of the region. This "deterrence posture," which has been assailed by the world public, has been to the liking of the Beijing ringleaders, who have long been attracted by the South Asian subcontinent and the Indian Ocean. The real purpose of the Karakorum Highway, which was built by the Chinese and which enables Beijing to reach the seaboard of the Arabian Sea via Pakistan, can be traced more distinctly in this connection. Incidentally, two Chinese ASW ships were handed over to the Pakistan Navy this spring. The United States, meanwhile, has not objected to the possible appearance of Chinese naval forces in the Indian Ocean and to a certain extent is even endeavoring to accelerate this. Increasingly common interests of the newly revealed friends are emerging in the Pacific also. As foreign observers note, the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China and the conclusion of the Japanese-Chinese treaty pursue far-reaching goals of coordinating the joint efforts of Washington, Beijing and Tokyo to establish "leadership in the Pacific" and cobble together there a large-scale imperialist bloc with the enlistment of a number of countries of the Pacific. Taking advantage of Beijing's aggressive aspirations for its own ends and directing them in the channel necessary for the United States--this is the essence of the present stage of American-Chinese relations from the viewpoint of the White House.

Beijing's overseas plans assign an appreciable role to the naval forces, whose strength has been built up rapidly in recent years. The plan of the general modernization of China's armed forces provides for the creation of naval forces capable of operating not only in coastal areas (as was their purpose previously) but also on the broad ocean expanses. As can be seen from material of "Jane's" reference work for 1979-1980, China's naval forces consist of ships, naval aircraft and marine infantry (according to other information of the foreign press, the naval forces also include shore batteries and missile units). They are constituted in three fleets in basing and operational intent. The Northern Fleet--the Yellow Sea and the northern East China Sea, with its headquarters in Qingdao. The Eastern Fleet--its zone is south of the port of Lienyuenchiangshih with its headquarters in Shanghai. The zone

of the Southern Fleet embraces the South China Sea and has its headquarters in Zhanjiang.

In turn, the fleets incorporate naval bases and marshaling points. The total strength of naval personnel is approximately 300,000 (192,000 on the ships, 30,000 in naval aviation and 28,000 in marine infantry).

Fighting strength consists of over 1,500 ships, patrol craft and assault-landing and auxiliary ships, a considerable proportion of which are already obsolete. In the number of personnel and ships China is among the first three maritime powers, and, as is clear from information of the journal NATO'S FIFTEEN NATIONS, the number of ships of the Chinese Navy has doubled in the past 10 years. China is carrying out a great ship-building program and even now has the world's most numerous group of light forces (over 700 high-speed guided-missile and motor torpedo boats and gunboats) and an impressive number (more than 80 units) of submarines.

Insofar as there is a tilt toward the missile armament of the ships, eight guided-missile destroyers and frigates (escort ships) built in national shipyards have been introduced to the naval forces in recent years alone. The ["Lyuyda"]-class guided missile destroyers which are becoming a part of the fleets' fighting strength have a great displacement (approximately 4,000 tons), attack missiles (two launchers) and gun mountings (4 X 130-mm guns). The speed of passage of such ships is more than 32 knots. The ["Kiang Tung"]-class frigates which are being built with a displacement of approximately 2,000 tons have a speed of passage of 30 knots (55 kilometers per hour) and are armed with two anti-aircraft guided-missile complexes, two twin 100-mm gun mounts and four twin 37-mm automatic anti-aircraft guns. The ["Khay Dau"]-class guided-missile boats with a displacement of approximately 300 tons and a speed of up to 35 knots continue to be built. They are armed with six antiship attack missile launchers and two 57-mm gun mounts.

The foreign press has reported the presence in the Chinese Navy of two diesel-powered guided-missile submarines with a displacement of approximately 3,000 tons carrying three attack missiles with a range of up to 1,000 kilometers.

China's naval forces also include more than 25 destroyers and escort ships, from 35 to 50 ASW ships, 150 patrol boats and 17 naval minesweepers. There are 60 ships and boats and a large number of assault-landing craft and boats (over 450 units) for the assault landings of ground forces and marines.

China has long been carrying out scientific and practical work in the sphere of nuclear and missile technology. Despite the veil of secrecy, the foreign press has reported the start of the construction of nuclear submarines in China.

In developing its ship-building industry China is displaying great interest in new European and American arms and equipment, particularly for the heavy ships. China's naval aviation has an aircraft fleet of approximately 600 units, approximately 160 bombers and torpedo bombers and dozens of antisubmarine aircraft and helicopters and transport and special aircraft. Organizationally naval aviation consists of several air divisions. With regard for the pact which has been achieved with the West recently a renewal of the obsolete fleet of aircraft is anticipated. The coastal missile and artillery units consist of launching batteries of "shore-to-ship" aerodynamic missiles with a range of several dozen kilometers and large- and medium-caliber artillery batteries.

China has a rapidly growing transport fleet consisting of approximately 720 ships with a total displacement of 5.2 million tons. This fleet is being developed thanks to national ship building and purchases of ships abroad. The Chinese maritime transport fleet is now actively used to ship raw material for the PRC's military needs and supplies of weapons to reactionary groupings in South America and Asia.

Work is being performed on expanding and reequipping the ports and building new harbors to provide for the basing of the naval forces and the transport fleet.

The preparation of southern marshaling points has been under way recently in consideration of aggressive intentions with respect to the neighboring Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Skilled personnel for the navy is being trained in earnest in a ramified network of naval schools, colleges and academies in the cities of Shanghai, Dairen, Nanjing, Qingdao, Yulin [Lyushun] and others. In 1978 the PRC enacted the law "On Active Military Service," which introduced compulsory and voluntary active service, the period of compulsory service in the navy here being set at 4-5 years (5 years on ships). Periods of up to 15-20 years are established for voluntary service in accordance with the contract.

The system of training and ideological indoctrination of the personnel for the navy, as for all the armed forces, is based on fierce anti-Sovietism, great-power chauvinism and the need to prepare for war. Chinese youth drafted into the army and navy is raised from its childhood in a spirit of hatred of the Soviet Union. The truth of the great disinterested assistance which the Soviet people rendered China in fulfilling their international duty in the years of the country's liberation from the Japanese militarists and the accomplishment and development of the Chinese revolution is concealed from it.

A careful selection of the new recruits, primarily in accordance with the principle of blind devotion to the Maoist leaders, is made for service in the navy.

Recently U.S. Secretary of Defense H. Brown promised to assist China in modernizing its navy. There are reports of China's having concluded long-term contracts with certain military concerns of Japan also.

Converting the country into a military camp and tightening the people's "belt" for the sake of preparations for war does not suit the ordinary Chinese working people. To the detriment of their vital interests Mao's successors intend to utilize a considerable proportion of the financial resources on modernizing the army and navy for the embodiment of their hegemonist designs.

China's aggression against socialist Vietnam showed not only the hopelessness of these designs but also China's armed forces' inadequate preparation for combat operations. And, consequently, the military-political and moral defeat of the Chinese expansionists.

The peoples of the world are maintaining a watchful eye on the Beijing leaders' intrigues and decisively condemn China's aggressive foreign policy course.

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RAILROAD TROOPS: CHIEF INTERVIEWED

Moscow GUDOK in Russian 1 Jun 80 p 4

[Interview of Col Gen Tech Trps A. M. Kryukov by V. Molodyakov: "Continuation of an Exploit"]

> [Text] Military railroad personnel are working on the most difficult sectors of the BAM [Baikal-Amur Railroad] construction project, and they have been waging a struggle for the main line from the first days. It is no accident that combat terms often are heard in orders: occupy lines for a labor attack, make a landing, advance... The exploits of veterans and of labor and war heroes now are continuing in the careers of young BAM soldiers. Col Gen Tech Trps A. M. Kryukov, Chief of Railroad Troops, tells about the continuity of generations of soldiers of the steel lines and about their routine of today in an interview with our correspondent.

[Question] Aleksey Mikhaylovich, it has been 5½ years since the day when the first landing forces of railroad personnel began the assault on the taiga in the Eastern Sector of BAM. What has changed in these years? What is today's generation of railroad soldiers like?

[Answer] I mentally return all the while to those first unforgettable days. In my lifetime I have had occasion to visit many railroad construction sites, but nowhere have I encountered such a furious, desperate resistance by nature as on the BAM. I keep in my desk the first reports from the construction project. The language is precise and laconic as if in a war. Here is one of them. Military drivers took a tractor-trailer unit with excavators to the most remote point on the job... They didn't report about the difficulties, but I know full well what the people had to experience!

...The column moved out at dawn. The ice on the river unexpectedly cracked and water spread out for hundreds of meters. The front wheels of one of the trucks got stuck in a washout. A. Sychev, driver of the flag vehicle, threw himself into the icy water to take his comrade's vehicle in tow. Overcoming the cold, he secured a line. After clambering onto the ice, he sat at the wheel and pulled the truck out. The trip continued for nine days. The equipment was delivered to its destination...

Just one episode and one example of courage. But how many there were! In essence, the soldiers performed an exploit each day. Just as in combat.

I often have occasion to visit the BAM and meet with young soldiers who have just begun service. What are the new replacements like? I have become convinced with satisfaction that the youths are worthy of the glory of their older comrades and those who began the BAM.

Much has been done at the hands of the soldiers during these years. Millions of cubic meters of soil have been processed, dozens of bridges and pipelines have been erected and roads have been laid. Cities have arisen in place of the impassable taiga and freight trains proceed over the new rail lines...

The line has brought up real heroes. Not long ago the country learned the names of the cream of the crop of the BAM soldiers. The large group of service personnel was awarded orders and medals for success in constructing the Eastern Sector. They are officers A. Volkov, A. Demin, M. Gafurov and A. Natalevich, Pfc S. Kolotilo and others. Six soldiers became winners of the Leninist Komsomol Prize in the field of production activity. Among them is company commander Sr Lt V. Lobanov. I will mention the excavator platoon of Sr Lt V. Trach, also a winner of the Leninist Komsomol Prize, as among the best. Every third soldier in the platoon has a governmental award and a majority of them have mastered two or three related specialties.

[Question] After serving their term, many railroad soldiers are connecting their career with BAM...

[Answer] Yes, and they are remaining true to the profession of transport construction worker. The entire Eastern Sector is familiar with the name of Pfc Vasiliy Snigur, the best machine operator in the Railroad Troops, who even after service continues to work excellently... There are many such examples.

[Question] Aleksey Mikhaylovich, how does the service of a railroad soldier begin?

[Answer] With combat training, just as for any soldier. Our soldiers master military expertise and learn that without which they cannot get by in war. We have alerts and forced marches at night. There are campaigns, courses, firing ranges, excellently outfitted classrooms and athletic compounds. For example, during one of the classes railroad soldiers commanded by Officer M. Rylov erected a floating bridge for trains with combat equipment in a limited amount of time.

Our soldiers' special training is improved at transport facilities being built. And the people come to these construction sites prepared. The fact is that from their very first days of service the young soldiers master the expertise of controlling railroad equipment at test areas and the specialties of bridge builder, railroad engineer, diver, communicator...

That is the service of soldiers of the steel lines: to learn to build and to learn to defend what they have built.

[Question] What does it mean to be an officer in the Railroad Troops?

[Answer] It means to be an exacting, thoughtful, concerned commander. To know and be capable of a great deal, such as organizing work in a combat situation, put some kind of railroad equipment in place quickly and precisely, and master to perfection the tactics of modern warfare, principles of clearing mines, technical reconnaissance of railroads...

An officer has to be an outstanding specialist and engineer. Technical progress gathers force not only in the offices of military engineers, but also right at the construction sites and in the units.

[Question] What would you note as the chief trait in the character of a railroad soldier?

[Answer] Courage, industriousness and resolve, of course. And also probably sincere nobility. Wasn't it this feeling that guided railroad soldier V. Chepelev, who threw himself without thinking to help a young child who had fallen through the ice? Wasn't it this that forced military driver T. Gapiyev to risk his life to save the driver of an oncoming vehicle which had skidded over the cliff? Wasn't this the feeling that possessed warrant officers V. Tumashov and A. Tulovskiy in clashing with armed bandits at a crowded depot? The Army is not just a school of combat proficiency, but of civilian maturity.

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CIVIL DEFENSE: IN THE KIRGHIZ SSR SCHOOLS

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 14 Aug 80 p 4

[Article by V. Kishinskiy, assistant chief of staff for CD of Kirghiz SSR: "Civil Defense Day"]

> [Text] So-called civil defense days will be conducted in all the country's schools of general education beginning with this training year. Their goal is to popularize defense activities, increase readiness for defense against mass destruction weapons, and have the peoples acquire skills of acting under conditions of a possible special period.

Some of the republic's schools already have experience in conducting such days. Approximately two months before this the school CD staff or group headed by the board of directors and party organization draw up the special plan. School Komsomol and DOSAAF committees and staffs of the "Zarnitsa" and "Orlenok" military-sports games are used to prepare it. Then the plan is coordinated with the rayon department of public education and the CD staff.

During preparation for CD Day the wall newspaper and school radio center tell about civil defense activities, special films are shown, visual agitation is renewed, exhibits are arranged, there are more frequent classes, practices and competitions to pass the CD norms and the GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] Complex, the CD training room and compound and protective facilities assigned to the school are renovated, and authorized and other equipment is augmented.

Civil Defense Day opens with a general school assembly followed by a review of non-militarized formations and young armymen's detachments. Representatives of military units, CD staffs and courses, Great Patriotic War participants, Armed Forces veterans and production leaders are invited to the assembly. During recesses and after lessons the pupils practice actions in response to the "Air Alert" and "All Clear" signals and there are competitions of medical team members and young armymen. Pupils familiarize themselves with radiation and chemical reconnaissance instruments which are demonstrated in a special exhibit.

Pupils who distinguish themselves in classes, practices, competitions and quizzes are awarded certificates and souvenir gifts. It is difficult to overestimate the indoctrinational effect of such a defense activity. It rallies the school collective, graphically demonstrates the capabilities of civil defense and contributes to the military-patriotic indoctrination of pupils.

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FOREIGN POLICY: VIEWS ON SOVIET-U.S. RELATIONSHIPS

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 18, Sep 80 signed to press 3 Sep 80 pp 3-8

[Editorial: "Following the Leninist Course of Peace and International Security"]

[Text] We are living in a world divided into two opposing socioeconomic systems. This faces the Communist Party and Soviet state with extremely complex tasks in the area of foreign policy activity. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted in his report at the June (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, imperialism has clearly set for itself the goal of testing the will of peoples for peace. Aggressive imperialist circles are attempting to exert pressure on the Soviet Union and on the position of socialism as a whole. For this reason every step forward toward a healthier international situation costs a great deal of labor.

Our foreign policy is clear and definite. It rests on solid Leninist principles. Strengthening the fraternal alliance of the socialist nations, championing the cause of peoples struggling for freedom, independence and social progress, and offering resolute opposition to the aggressive actions of imperialism, the CPSU and Soviet state at the same time consistently pursue a policy of peaceful coexistence between nations with differing social systems and broad international cooperation in the interests of averting military conflicts and strengthening world peace.

Six decades ago, in 1920, V. I. Lenin expressed firm conviction that future victories of proletarian revolutions would transform socialism from a national into an international force, "capable of exerting decisive influence on all world politics." This prediction has brilliantly come true. Genuine socialism today is no longer an isolated island in a hostile ocean of imperialism, but rather a vast and mighty continent. The community of socialist nations is growing stronger on the basis of the growing community of their economic, political, and spiritual affairs. Coincidence of root interests, comprehensive cooperation and mutual assistance are greatly increasing their productive capabilities and positive role in the international arena.

As a result primarily of the diversified and vigorous activities of the Soviet Union and the socialist community, supported by growth of the economic and defense might of the socialist countries, noted the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, improvement in the international situation was achieved in the 1970's. Peaceful coexistence between nations with differing social systems became strengthened and began to acquire concrete economic and political content in the process of détente,

a clear decline in the "cold war" was noted, and more favorable objective preconditions were created for resolving disputes and international conflicts by means of fair and peaceful settlement. Incalculable credit goes to the socialist community, which was the first to state in a practical framework the task of eliminating war from mankind's experience for succeeding in breaking that tragic cycle where peace proved to be a brief respite between devastating world wars. This is the most impressive success of the struggle for peace since the great Victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism was won 35 years ago, with our homeland making the decisive contribution. At the same time this constitutes highly convincing confirmation of the effectiveness of our party's Leninist foreign policy and the realistic character of the Soviet Peace Program. As we know, Europe became the cradle of détente -- a continent half of the population of which is already living under conditions of socialism. Through the joint efforts of the socialist and capitalist countries, in Europe we succeeded in resolving many acute problems which had been inherited as a legacy from World War II and from two decades of "cold" war. The solid permanence of existing national boundaries was secured. The German Democratic Republic became a full and equal member of the international community. The West Berlin situation became normalized. The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, convened at the initiative of the socialist countries, constituted an exceptionally important element in development of the European and in fact of the entire international situation. The Final Act adopted at Helsinki became a unique charter of peaceful coexistence and strengthened the foundation of cooperation on an equal basis between nations with differing social systems.

Important changes have also taken place on other continents. In Latin America the position of socialist Cuba has become strengthened. The people of Nicaragua, who overthrew the dictatorship of Somoza, a stooge of the United States, has embarked upon the road of building a new life. The antiimperialist movement in the countries of the Caribbean basin has broadened and increased in strength.

The victory of the heroic Vietnamese people and establishment of a unified Socialist Republic of Vietnam, consolidation of popular rule in Laos, and liquidation of the bloody pro-Peking regime in Kampuchea fundamentally altered the situation and the balance of power in Southeast Asia. The revolutions in Iran and Afghanistan have dealt a heavy blow to the position of imperialism in the Middle East.

Revolutionary processes in Africa are continuing. Ethiopia, Angola, and Mozambique have joined the ranks of the countries of socialist orientation. Overcoming many difficulties, they are advancing along the road of profound socioeconomic reforms.

Thanks to the efforts of the Soviet Union and the other socialist nations, and in spite of stubborn countermeasures by reactionary imperialist circles as well as the Chinese leaders, advances have also been made in certain directions leading to limiting and restraining the arms race.

Our party has always considered and continues to consider that stable relations of equality between the two largest powers of the socialist and capitalist systems -- the Soviet Union and the United States of America -- are of great importance for a firm peace and normal international cooperation. Many U.S. leaders, including the current U.S. president, have also acknowledged this. Unfortunately the Carter Administration abruptly changed its position at the end of the 1970's and beginning of the 1980's, setting out upon the path of undermining détente and deliberate aggravation of Soviet-American relations.

This present fracture in international relations did not take us by surprise. At the 25th CPSU Congress Comrade L. I. Brezhnev commented that there are influential forces at work in the United States which have no desire to improve relations with the USSR, nor are they interested in international détente. He also spoke of those aspects of Washington policy which threaten the freedom and independence of peoples and constitute gross interference in their internal affairs. Participants in the two most recent meetings of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact nations expressed concern over the increase in militarist activity on the part of the forces of imperialism, hegemonism, and reaction.

We are clearly aware of the inalterably predatory nature of imperialism. The reasons for intensified imperialist aggressiveness are also clear. These include first and foremost reaction by the imperialist bourgeoisie to strengthening of the position of socialism, to the successes of the national liberation movement, to the growth of freedom-loving democratic forces as a whole, and its latest desperate attempt to impede the objective process of revolutionary renewal of the world. Hence imperialism's policy of urging on the arms race, unleashing of provocations against the socialist and other independent nations, NATO militaristic activities and broadening of the functions of this bloc as an instrument of threat and dictate.

There is clearly evident in Washington's endeavor to "bury" détente and to return the world to "cold war" times concern on the part of the military-industrial complex over the fate of the fabulous profits connected with implementation of long-range military programs and fear on the part of U.S. ruling circles about yielding leadership in the capitalist world, which has become appreciably undermined by the growth of interimperialist conflicts and risky turns and miscalculations of U.S. foreign policy.

Finally, the frank adventurism of many of the foreign-policy actions of the present White House administration is due to the very atmosphere of the approaching presidential election. Placing his cards on aggravation of international tension, whipping up militarist psychosis, and shameless anti-Sovietism and anticommunism, Carter is counting on diverting the voters' attention from burning social problems and thus making it easier for himself to remain in office for another term. Incidentally, his principal rival, Republican candidate Reagan, who advocates stepping up confrontation with the USSR and even more impressive military programs, pursues similar election-campaign tactics.

Having no desire to accept the realities of today's world, leaders of the NATO military bloc, and particularly the United States, have embarked upon a policy of altering the established world balance of military power in their own favor and to the detriment of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, to the detriment of international détente and the security of peoples. They assign an important role in this provocational scheme to Peking, which has long viewed the Soviet Union as "enemy number one" and is itself attempting to hammer together a "broad united front" with the participation of imperialists and reactionaries of every ilk for the struggle against our country and against world socialism. The partnership between imperialism and Peking hegemonism, stated the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum, constitutes a new dangerous phenomenon in world politics, dangerous to all mankind, including the American and Chinese peoples.

In the present complex international situation, when adventuristic actions by the United States and its accomplices have increased the threat of war, our party's Central Committee and the Soviet state are displaying genuinely Leninist tenacity, firmness and high principles, championing and implementing a policy of preserving peace and ensuring the security of the Soviet people and international security as a whole, refusing to respond to provocations and at the same time rebuffing imperialist claims and pretensions. "We," stated Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "shall continue in the future stinting no effort to preserve détente, all good things achieved by us in the 1970's, to reach a turning point toward achieving détente, supporting the right of peoples to free and independent development, guarding and strengthening peace."

Our party is firmly convinced that there exist objective possibilities and powerful sociopolitical forces capable of preventing backslipping toward a new "cold war," of guaranteeing normal, peaceful coexistence between nations with differing social systems, and of averting the threat of a world thermonuclear conflict. The road toward accomplishing this task is a road of negotiations based on strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security. This also applies in full measure to Soviet-U.S. relations. This view is winning supporters among government leaders both in the West and in the nonaligned nations.

Détente is not a "concoction of the Kremlin," not a "trap for the West," as anti-communists and anti-Soviet elements loudly assert. It is an objective reality, a logical result of the world balance of power which has become established in recent decades. The attained military-strategic balance between the world of socialism and the world of capitalism is an achievement of fundamental, historic significance. It serves as a factor which restrains the aggressive aspirations of imperialism, which is in the root interests of all peoples. Schemes to alter this balance, it was emphasized at the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, are doomed to failure.

The Plenum instructed the Central Committee Politburo unswervingly to continue the policy course of the 24th-25th CPSU congresses toward all-out strengthening of the fraternal alliance of the socialist nations, support of the just struggle of peoples for freedom and independence, peaceful coexistence, an end to the arms race, preservation and further development of international détente, and mutually beneficial cooperation in the economic, scientific and cultural areas. At the same time the Plenum gave a reminder of the necessity of a high degree of vigilance in regard to intrigues by the enemies of peace and all-out strengthening of our nation's defense capability, in order to thwart the plans of imperialism to achieve military superiority and exercise a world dictate.

In order to win the historic battle for peace, to save mankind from another military catastrophe, and reliably to defend our building of communism, the Soviet Union is compelled to divert considerable manpower and resources for strengthening defense. The fact that for 35 years now the Soviet people has enjoyed the benefits of peace has been primarily because the USSR Armed Forces possess all requisite weaponry to offer a resolute and powerful rebuff to any encroachment on our socialist homeland and its allies. We have something worth defending, and we have the means and manpower to defend it!

The Warsaw Pact Organization has served for a quarter of a century as a reliable shield of the socialist community, an effective counterbalance to the aggressive

NATO bloc. A jubilee session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member nations held in May of this year in the capital of the Polish People's Republic once again demonstrated the beneficent role of socialism in world affairs, its consistent internationalism and genuine desire for peace, and once again strongly emphasized the importance of fraternal solidarity and coordination of the actions of the socialist countries to preserve world peace and guarantee international security.

Concerned over the fate of mankind, the nations represented at the Warsaw meeting of the PCC stressed that there are no problems, global or regional, which they would consider impossible to resolve by political means. They reaffirmed that there is no weapon which they would not be willing to limit or curtail on a mutual basis. Of great importance for strengthening peace are proposals by the Warsaw Pact nations to convene a conference on military détente and disarmament in Europe and conducting in a constructive spirit the forthcoming Madrid meeting of representatives of the signatory nations to the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation.

The results of the meetings held in the Crimea in July-August of this year between Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and the leaders of brother parties and nations constituted weighty confirmation of the fact that the socialist community places higher than all else the interests of preserving and strengthening peace and affirmation of the rights of all peoples to free and independent development. The main tasks toward the accomplishment of which is directed the foreign policy of the countries of the socialist community include advancing détente, giving it new life, securing a genuine shift from arms race to disarmament, and achieving a just political settlement to existing conflict situations.

Appearing particularly miserable in light of this policy is the position of the North Atlantic bloc, which during its entire 30-year history has not once advanced any constructive proposals aimed at strengthening peace and international détente. As defined by NATO strategists, "détente" is equivalent to an immovable political position and unbending spheres of influence of the imperialist powers, uncompromising fundamental postulates of a policy of force and buildup of "Atlantic" military power. Regularly and systematically rejecting or blocking peace-seeking initiatives by the socialist countries, NATO leaders and their Washington superiors have also in the past undertaken steps aimed at damanging détente, and now they intend to undermine it completely.

But their cause is hopeless. Economic strength, political prestige, firm and high-principled implementation of the Peace Program of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, and the vigorous, coordinated peace-seeking policy of the socialist community have created a solid potential for détente, which is not at all easy to destroy. And comprehension of the fact that the policy of the Soviet Union is a policy of peace, that we do not want war and are not striving toward it, a comprehension which has penetrated deep into the consciousness of peoples and even the ruling circles in a number of countries, constitutes one of the principal elements of the viability of détente.

Because of this circumstance, U.S. imperialism has not fully succeeded in carrying out its anti-Soviet, anticommunist schemes. While giving lip-service agreement to the necessity of strengthening "Atlantic solidarity," the U.S. NATO partners in actual fact do not wish to follow U.S. policy blindly, to threaten détente and their

own national interests. Many countries have refused to break mutually beneficial trade-economic, cultural and other relations with the Soviet Union. The policy of boycott and isolation of our country announced by President Carter has essentially been a complete failure.

There is growing resistance to Washington's militaristic adventures. Attesting to the fact that the United States is readily willing to sacrifice its own allies is Directive No 59, recently signed by Carter, which spells out the basic points of U.S. "new nuclear strategy," which specifies the possibility of waging a "limited" nuclear war with launching of "preventive" strikes on targets on Soviet soil. The role assigned in Pentagon plans to intermediate-range nuclear missiles which are to be deployed in Western Europe also becomes more clear in light of this sinister directive. And one understands the alarm of the Western European public, which asks the following question: what will happen to the countries which have become launching sites for U.S. missiles after a response nuclear attack is of necessity launched at them? And should one not define the term "limited" nuclear war as nuclear war which does not reach U.S. soil but is "limited" to Western Europe, transforming it into a radioactive desert?

There is logic in these questions. And it is not surprising that such a broad response has been evoked by important new initiatives on the part of the Soviet Union, which has proposed initiating without delay talks on intermediate-range unuclear missile weapons in Europe in close coordination with forward-based U.S. nuclear weapons. The USSR has also advanced concrete proposals at the talks on limiting forces and arms in Central Europe, proposals which take into consideration the position of the Western participants in these talks. The CPSU Central Committee believes that a positive response by the West to the new Soviet initiatives and willingness by the West to accept military détente would open up the way for a genuine curtailment of the arms race and would serve as an impetus for elaboration and implementation of more far-reaching measures in this direction.

The CPSU is approaching its 26th Congress with solid foreign-policy achievements. The international position of our homeland is stronger than ever before; its prestige in the world arena is steadily growing, and millions of people throughout the world are seeing with their own eyes that "the hand of Moscow," with which the imperialists and their accomplices slanderously intimidate the gullible, is firmly holding the banner of peace. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stated in his recent speech in Alma-Ata, we have no designs on anybody else's territory and we do not meddle in anybody's internal affairs. But we shall always stand up for our own rights and legitimate interests. Our valiant Armed Forces possess everything requisite to rebuff any agressor. We have a solid brotherhood in arms with the national armies of the nations of the socialist community.

The party's Leninist foreign policy opens up a wealth of opportunities for patriotic and internationalist conditioning of Soviet military personnel and their indoctrination in a spirit of revolutionary vigilance. It is the honorable and noble task of commanders, political workers, and all army and navy Communists to explain to personnel the substance and objective of this policy and to reveal the multifaceted international activities of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally, directed at ensuring for our homeland favorable external political conditions for building communism. It is important that each and every serviceman thoroughly understand the party's conclusions on the character of the present complex international situation, have a clear idea of the scale and

direction of military preparations by the imperialists and Chinese hegemonists, and be deeply cognizant of the fact that the intrigues of the enemies of peace and socialism compel us to keep our powder dry, to redouble our efforts in military labor, and to strengthen the combat readiness of the Armed Forces.

Unanimously approving and supporting the party's foreign policy, the Soviet people and the fighting men of our famed army and navy are demonstrating through concrete deeds and successes in the pre-congress socialist competition their high degree of responsibility for the fate of socialism not only in our country but throughout the world, and for guaranteeing a firm peace not only for ourselves but for all mankind as well.

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POLITICAL INDOCTRINATION: IN THE MOSCOW MILITARY DISTRICT

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[Article by Col Gen K. Grushevoy, military council member, chief of the political directorate of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District: "We Are Educating Patriots"]

[Text] That day is unforgettable. One could sense everywhere an atmosphere of particular elation. We participants in the CPSU Central Committee Plenum knew that the question of convening the next party congress would be settled at the Plenum, and we were excitedly awaiting this historic event.

Finally CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, took the rostrum. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Leonid Il'ich proposed convening the 26th CPSU Congress on 23 February 1981, after which he thoroughly and comprehensively analyzed the current domestic and international situation as regards the USSR. "...The economic potential and defense might of the Soviet nation," he stated, "have grown immeasurably; the sociopolitical and ideological unity of our society has become even stronger." The auditorium erupted in applause, which expressed love toward the Leninist party, toward our great homeland, and patriotic pride in its successes.

All speeches at the June (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum were also permeated by this feeling. Every speaker discussed the Soviet homeland, its achievements and excellent prospects for the future. And every speaker expressed on behalf of the toilers the aspiration to increase the successes of the homeland and to enhance its fame and prestige. These were truly the thoughts of the entire people.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum constituted a new and powerful impulse for further development of the labor and political activeness of Soviet citizens. Political rallies and meetings were held throughout the country. And everywhere the proceedings of the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum were given enthusiastic and unanimous approval. A feeling of personal involvement in the affairs of the homeland and in its successes impelled thousands and millions of urban and rural workers as well as Soviet Army personnel to come forth with new patriotic initiatives in response to the decisions of the Plenum and the CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "On Socialist Competition to Honor the 26th CPSU Congress in a Worthy Manner," and to proceed with the accomplishment of heroic pre-congress deeds. Giving thought to all this, one becomes convinced more and more firmly that patriotism represents an enormous force!

During the harsh trials which have time and again fallen to the lot of our homeland, love of one's native land has evoked a profound response within the masses, has united them, has impelled them to engage in a selfless struggle against foreign invaders, and has engendered mass heroism. The victory of the Great October Revolution was accompanied by profound changes in people's patriotic feelings: a new, higher type of patriotism was born -- socialist patriotism. Its history began with a harsh test in the battles of the Civil War. At that time the toilers, convinced of the just cause of defense of the young Soviet nation, displayed, as V. I. Lenin noted, "genuine patriotism, without which we could not have held out for 3 years. Without this patriotism we would not have succeeded in defending the Soviet Republic...."

The toilers' love of their native land and their people is organically linked in the new, revolutionary patriotism with devotion to the socialist system. This system imparts profound social signficance to the term "Homeland." It is not surprising that the unity of these two words -- socialist Homeland -- has become inseverable for all of us.

The patriotism of Soviet citizens, educated and indoctrinated by the party, was revealed particularly strongly during the years of the Great Patriotic War, when our country was in deadly peril. Soviet citizens fought heroically on the battle fronts and labored selflessly on the home front. This was mass patriotism, patriotism by millions of citizens. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has time and again emphasized its invincible strength. "...In the warrior-patriot," stated Leonid Il'ich in his book "Malaya Zemlya," "awareness of his duty to the homeland suppresses feelings of fear, pain, and thoughts of death." Speaking further about such patriots, the author concludes: "What heroes of the spirit they are! What a quiet but indestructible love of the homeland, what a powerful thirst and craving to defend it, giving no thought whatsoever to one's own life." We find in ardent love of the homeland the sources of the moral strength of society, the sources of the immortal deed accomplished by our people in the name of triumph of justice and socialism.

Today Leninist ideas of patriotism have experienced further creative development in the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee decrees, in the USSR Constitution, and in the writings of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. These documents emphasize that in conditions of building a developed socialist society and the formation of a historically new social and international community of peoples -- the Soviet people -- patriotism goes beyond the boundaries delineated by national affiliation and acquire new content. We are dealing here with affirmation of the great patriotic feeling of our entire people -- the nation-encompassing pride of the Soviet citizen.

This feeling is most fully manifested in the Soviet Armed Forces. Representatives of all Soviet peoples serve under their fighting banners. The interests of the homeland come above all else for these genuine patriot-internationalists and selfless defenders of the homeland. Regardless of the ethnic affiliation of the Soviet serviceman, he is proud first and foremost that he is a citizen of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. This overall national pride unifies servicemen of different nationalities and ethnic groups, making every military collective a genuine fighting family, in which the moral principle "collectivism and comradely mutual assistance: all for one and one for all" forms the basis of relationships.

Another remarkable trait is also characteristic of the contemporary stage: as we know, the founders of scientific communism noted the importance of the link between patriotism and internationalism. This bond became considerably stronger after the Great October Revolution. It became even more solid with establishment of the socialist community. With each passing year the patriotic interests of the toilers of every brother country merge to an increasingly greater degree with the interests of the peoples of the entire socialist community. Fostering and developing the love of Soviet citizens for their homeland, our party proceeds from the position that the patriotism of the citizens of the socialist society is embodied in devotion and loyalty to their homeland and to the entire community of socialist nations.

Patriotism does not arise spontaneously. It is formed and shaped by the entire system and structure of life. Ideological and political education work plays a most important role in this diversified process. This is why the 25th CPSU Congress assigned as one of the most important tasks to workers of the ideological front affirmation in the consciousness of the toilers, and especially the younger generation, of the ideas of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, pride in the Soviet Nation, in our homeland, readiness and willingness to rise to the defense of the achievements of socialism.

The vital importance of accomplishing this task is reemphasized in the CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work." The Central Committee, which has called the Soviet Armed Forces "an excellent school of labor and military proficiency, moral purity and courage, patriotism and comradeship," advanced the demand of further strengthening of their indoctrinational role and improvement of all areas of ideological activity. This demand reflects the vital requirements of the present stage of building communism. It is evoked by the increased significance of the moral-political factor in strengthening the defensive might of the Soviet state and improving the combat readiness of its Armed Forces.

How should the demand advanced by the party be implemented? What should be done to strengthen and intensify forming in servicemen a love of the homeland, readiness and willingness to defend its interests? These were the central questions at a recent conference of top-echelon army and navy command-political personnel. "Indoctrination of patriotism and internationalism," stated Army Gen A. A. Yepishev, Chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, "can be considered effective if as a result of such indoctrination each and every serviceman perceives his life as a part of the present and future of our homeland, and perceives our assistance to other peoples in their struggle for freedom and independence as the natural duty of the Soviet nation."

Guided by our party's instructions on training and preparing defenders of the homeland who are totally dedicated to our country, this district's military council and political directorate consider patriotic indoctrination of military personnel and instillment in personnel of a pride in our country and its Armed Forces to be the most important area of all ideological and political indoctrination work in the units. Understandably success here depends in large measure on the level of direction and leadership in this sector. This is why we regularly analyze our activities in the area of patriotic indoctrination of personnel and present these matters for discussion by the district military council and political directorate. Recently, while examining the planned measures pertaining to preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress, the military council discussed in detail how matters pertaining to

patriotic indoctrination were stated in this plan and specified a number of additional measures connected with publicizing the successes of the homeland and instilling pride in its accomplishments.

Improvement in training leader cadres and organizers of patriotic indoctrination of military personnel occupies the center of attention of the military council and political directorate. It is no secret that some unit leaders lack adequate experience and commit serious oversights in the conduct of ideological indoctrination work. For this reason we are endeavoring constantly and continuously to arm leader personnel with methods and advanced know-how in organization of patriotic indoctrination, and the ability to perform long-range planning of the indoctrination process.

The excellent books written by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary L. I. Brezhnev, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet -- "Malaya Zemlya," "Vozrozhdeniye" [Rebirth], and "Tselina" [Virgin Soil] -- constitute an inexhaustible source for instilling patriotism and a rich treasure house of know-how and experience for us. Aware of how important it is to utilize this ideological wealth, the political directorate held a number of scientific-practical seminars and conferences with leader personnel. One of the main items on the agenda at these seminars was the question of methods of utilizing the books of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev for indoctrinating servicemen in a spirit of Soviet patriotism.

We believe that leader personnel also derive great benefit from the lecture series entitled "From Congress to Congress -- Following a Leninist Course." As a rule officers and general officers are addressed by officials of top-echelon party agencies, prominent scientists and important business leaders. Relating the successes of the Soviet people in implementing the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the future prospects for growth and development of the branches and sectors of the Soviet economy, they arm leader cadres with knowledge which is very necessary for instilling in the men love for the homeland.

We should like to emphasize in particular that in resolving the problems of patriotic indoctrination we endeavor to analyze the course of this work in various elements and components of ideological activity. In one instance, for example, a report was presented by political worker Col V. Aleksandrov, and in another -- by Maj R. Kamaletdinov, in charge of a garrison Officers' Club. As a rule the report materials are communicated to all political workers. Thanks to this approach we are able to disseminate advanced know-how and arm activists with recommendations on organizing indoctrination of personnel in a spirit of patriotism.

At the same time the district military council and political directorate are well aware that it is necessary to utilize available reserve potential even more vigorously and persistently in work aimed at improving the style of direction and leadership of the indoctrinational process. We consider improvement in teaching officers patriotic indoctrination methods directly in the units to be one such reserve potential. This matter was examined in detail at the district political directorate, and recommendations were drawn up. Permanent seminars on practical political indoctrination work with the various categories of commanders and political workers have now been set up in the units and service schools. This year the following topics were discussed in detail at seminar classes: "Ways to Improve Patriotic and Internationalist Indoctrination of Personnel"; "Content, Forms and Methods of Indoctrinating Military Personnel in a Spirit of Love for the Homeland and Hatred Toward Its Enemies"; plus others. The political directorate thoroughly

studied the experience of this work in a number of units and communicated it to all commanders and political workers.

We know that the patriotic awareness of military personnel is based on their high level of moral fiber and deep conviction in the rightness and invincibility of the great cause of communism. The deeper the Communist conviction of the Soviet serviceman, the stronger his feelings and awareness of duty will be, and the greater his activeness in carrying out his duties to the homeland. Therefore commanders and political workers concentrate their main efforts on thorough study by all categories of military personnel of the Leninist ideological-theoretical legacy, the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee decrees, the provisions of the USSR Constitution on defense of the socialist homeland, the writings and speeches of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

All the diversified forms and means of ideological indoctrination are utilized in the district toward these objectives. A leading role is played by political training of personnel. Many political instruction class topics, and in particular such topics as "V. I. Lenin on the International Character of Defense of the Achievements of Socialism," "Communism -- Highest Goal of Party and People. Successes of the Soviet People in Building Communism and in Implementing the Resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress," and "The Soviet Way of Life -- a Great Achievement of Socialism. The USSR Constitution on the Basic Rights and Duties of Soviet Citizens" contain considerable opportunities for developing patriotism in military personnel. But how can these opportunities and capabilities be better utilized?

This is a question of some importance. Studying it, the political directorate drew up recommendations. Some propagandists were instructed to hold classes with enlisted personnel and noncommissioned officers on some of the above topics directly at enterprises, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Other group instructors were given the recommendation to organize during the period of study of these topics field trips to leading construction projects, plants and factories, and regional studies museums. We advised still others to hold classes in the unit's museum or combat glory room. These recommendations were carried out. Directly educating military personnel to the patriotic labor and combat feats of the people has impelled them to carry out their duty to the homeland in an even more selfless manner.

Preparation for and celebration of the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin and the 35th anniversary of Victory by the Soviet people and their Armed Forces in the Great Patriotic War gave a new and powerful impetus toward intensification of patriotic indoctrination of our servicemen in revolutionary, combat and labor traditions. We must state that the Moscow Military District, just as many other military districts and fleets, possesses considerable capabilities for this. Its birth, development and combat history are inseparably linked with the name of the leader and founder of our party and state, V. I. Lenin. The territory of this district contains many sites linked with the heroic history of our homeland, and monuments to military glory. This district's forces include famed combined units, units and military educational institutions of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The district's political directorate focuses commanders, political workers, party and Komsomol organizations toward fuller utilization of such rich opportunities. Moving get-togethers with party veterans, excursions to Lenin points of interest, field trips and ski trips following military glory routes of our people and the Soviet Army are organized on a regular basis in the units and at our schools.

Appearances by Heroes of the Soviet Union and veterans of the Great Patriotic War are frequently organized in the units. By attending these events, young military personnel touch with their hearts, as it were, the glorious military history of their homeland and become invisible participants in battles of the past. The truthful, emotional words spoken by veterans exert a strong influence on them and teach them to love the homeland selflessly and to carry out their militay duty in a faultless manner.

Unified political days occupy a special place in the patriotic indoctrination of military personnel. Such events are held each month. Their value lies not only in the patriotic subject matter of these activities. Equally important is the fact that they, just as was recommended by the party Central Committee, are conducted by leader personnel. And these as a rule are persons with considerable life experience, whose lives are most closely linked with the heroic history of our homeland. The district commander, Army Gen V. L. Govorov, Lt Gen L. I. Kuznetsov, district first deputy commander, Lt Gen A. I. Bezotosov, district chief of staff, Hero of the Soviet Union Lt Gen M. F. Manakin, deputy commander for rear services and chief of rear services, and twice Hero of the Soviet Union Maj Gen Avn A. V. Alelyukhin, the district's deputy commander of air forces, for example, have taken part in almost all unified political days conducted among the troops of the Moscow garrison. Each of these, when addressing personnel, would cite many examples of display of genuine patriotism, which they themselves had eyewitnessed.

The troops of this district have also amassed a wealth of experience in skillful utilization of other forms and means of ideological influence for purposes of patriotic indoctrination: Lenin readings and lessons, question-and-answer evenings, film festivals, radio and television, and visual propaganda.

The military press also does a great deal to assist patriotic indoctrination. The district newspaper, for example, regularly publishes materials under the following column headings: "Our Army Is a Great School" and "Our Hearts Are Bastions Which the Enemy Cannot Penetrate."

At the same time we clearly understand that today, when preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress are extensively under way, it is important not only vigorously to utilize experience and know-how amassed in the past. A critical analysis of performance is equally necessary. The party teaches us this. "...It is essential," stated Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the June (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, "to examine critically those oversights and deficiencies which unfortunately still exist in the practices of management and in party work as well."

Such an approach to appraisal of what has been accomplished has a good effect. Take the following example. This year the district's political directorate decided to analyze how patriotic indoctrination of personnel is being conducted in several units and what deficiencies and unutilized reserve potential exist in these units. Our political workers attended open party meetings with the agenda "Live, Work and Struggle in a Leninist, Communist Manner," took part in sociopolitical assessment in Komsomol organizations under the slogan "Comrade Lenin, I Report to You," and studied in detail the performance of cultural-educational establishments. We became convinced once again that considerable experience has been amassed in the units. Serious shortcomings were also revealed.

For example, the units and service schools regularly hold specific-topic evening activities entitled "Our Homeland Is the USSR," "We Are True to the Cause of Lenin and the Party," "Guarding the Beloved Homeland," and "We Swear Allegiance to the Homeland and to the People." But are they always effective? We compared two such activities to answer this question. In the subunit in which Maj L. Dmitriyev serves as political worker a specific-topic evening event entitled "My Native Land Is Vast" was conducted in a vivid and emotion-packed manner. Addresses by guest speakers and felicitously-selected visual aids exerted considerable effect on the men. They felt a stronger sense of pride in our great Soviet homeland, the Leninist Party and Komsomol, and gained an even deeper perception of their personal responsibility for defense of the homeland and the achievements of the Great October Revolution.

A similar evening event in another unit was conducted in a boring manner, arousing no emotion in anybody. The agenda had not been adequately thought through in advance, the illustrative material proved weak and little-expressive, and organizer imagination was lacking. It was determined that the principal cause for this failure was poor knowledge of methods of conducting such activities. It was necessary to make corrections. The political directorate planned to hold seminars with political workers at a number of garrisons. Some of these have already taken place. They discussed how to improve the quality of each indoctrinational measure and effect on the youth audience.

It is no simple matter to master the art of conduct of mass measures. And sometimes such training of political workers, party and Komsomol activists is neglected. An innovative approach to indoctrination is not established, and a constant and continuous endeavor to avoid routine and formalism and persistently to seek out the best ways to reach the consciousness and feelings of the men is not developed.

Only a lack of originality of approach can explain the fact that sometimes organizers of the indoctrinational process seem to miss what would seem to be obvious opportunities. Recently combat engineers were discussing a heroic action by Kantemirovskiy Pfc T. Yuldashev, who shielded his fellow soldiers from a grenade burst with his own body. It was learned that practically none of the soldiers in their first year of service was familiar with this incident. The situation was approximately the same in a number of other units. This was a very serious gap, for today's heroic deeds by military personnel, numerous facts of their courage and valor are the most productive seeds for nurturing patriotism. These individuals must be given aggressive publicity in all units and at all service schools in this district: they present an example of selfless service to the homeland. Precisely this task has now been assigned to propaganda activists. Measures have also been specified which aim at stepping up publicity on individuals who have distinguished themselves in performance of service, by means of visual propaganda and in the press.

Considerable reserve potential, for example, can be found by critically evaluating every area of our activity. Let us take, in particular, correspondence between commanders and political workers and parents of servicemen, local party and Soviet agencies, enterprises and organizations where they were enrolled and employed prior to military service. In one of the units of the Taman' Guards Motorized Rifle Division it has become a traditional practice to send to the parents of servicemen greetings on the occasion of revolutionary holidays and Soviet Army and Navy Day. In response to this, parents send instructions to their sons and inform

them on their military and labor deeds. These letters are read aloud at company meetings and are kept in Lenin rooms, mounted in attractively-arranged albums.

One is moved upon reading these letters from mothers and fathers, messages coming from the heart. "We war combat veterans," wrote the parents of Pvt A. Merkulov to the men of the company in which their son serves, "are grateful to you for your letter and for the remembered past. You have been handed the relay baton by your fathers, who bore on their shoulders the entire burden of the war, who gave generously of their resources and energies to achieve total defeat of the fascist invaders. We are proud of the fact that we defended the freedom and independence of our homeland. You should also be proud of this. Carry it with honor and dignity as a fighting relay baton between generations." These letters are perceived by the men as a fighting mandate from the homeland, from the Soviet people. In these letters they receive a new patriotic charge of energy for selfless performance of their military duty.

One might ask whether patriotic correspondence is organized in this manner in all units? No, in many units it is not. This means that here too we have a reserve potential which we must implement.

Of course this district's commanders, political agencies, and party organizations, in critically appraising what has been accomplished and deliberating over what remains to be done, proceed from the position that only acknowledgement of personal participation in carrying out the tasks of building communism and a deep understanding of the necessity of utilizing all resources and energies toward these ends, genuinely significant actions which increase the strength and fame of the homeland, give an effective character to the patriotism of each and every Soviet citizen and transform love for the homeland into a most important stimulus for activity by Soviet citizens. They seek to ensure that each and every serviceman is well aware that military labor is just as essential to the homeland as is labor in the nation's economy and that genuine patriotism is manifested in a conscientious attitude toward the study of combat equipment and weapons, in successes in socialist competition, and in a high level of discipline and organization.

We should note with great satisfaction that the deep patriotic feelings of the servicemen of this district find concrete expression in the broad scope of socialist competition. In response to the decisions of the June (1980) Central Committee Plenum and the decree of the party Central Committee entitled "On Socialist Competition to Honor the 26th CPSU Congress in a Worthy Manner," personnel accepted upgraded socialist pledges and initiated a persistent campaign for successful completion of the training year, for increasing combat readiness and strengthening military discipline.

Such a political approach to things, to accomplishment of the concrete tasks facing the troops, is a most important condition for success and effectiveness of patriotic indoctrination. There can be no other approach. Patriotism based on a filial love of the homeland and on a deep awareness of one's civil and military duty is an enormous force. Today it has generated an unprecedented scope of socialist competition in the units, and tomorrow it will have resulted in thousands of patriotic pre-congress accomplishments. This means that the more attention is devoted to instilling patriotism among the troops, the greater will be the performance results of military personnel in military labor and in strengthening the nation's defense capability.

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AIR FORCES: TRAINING METHODS IN OUTSTANDING REGIMENT

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 18, Sep 80 signed to press 3 Sep 80 pp 37-41

[Article by Maj Gen Avn P. Dragovoz: "In the Campaign for Air Safety"]

[Text] During these days of intensive summer training, socialist competition to honor the coming 26th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner is becoming more extensive in aviation units and subunits, just as throughout our entire Armed Forces. In the course of intensive flight operations, tactical air exercises, missile firing, gunnery and bombing activities pilots and aircrews are working persistently to improve their flying technique, are learning to intercept various targets in a skillful manner, to wage single and group air combat, are acquiring skills of mounting strikes on the adversary, and are developing the requisite moral-fighting qualities, psychological stability, and physical conditioning.

"The aircraft is the greatest creation of man's intellect and hands. It cannot be controlled by any authorities other than persons who religiously observe the laws of flight." These words were spoken by the "father of Russian aviation," the great scientist and founder of aerodynamics Professor N. Ye. Zhukovskiy, and were stated by him at the dawn of aviation. These words contain profound significance. They have particular meaning today. Modern aircraft impose higher demands on flight personnel. The success of a flight, accomplishment of an air mission and, finally, the personal safety of the pilot and aircrew depend on how flight personnel are trained, how thoroughly they achieve a mastery of the potent equipment and weapons, of practical aerodynamics, of piloting skills, and on the excellence of their moral-fighting qualities and preparedness to withstand the stresses of modern air combat.

Securement of accident-free flight operations is one of the important, essential conditions of maintaining the combat readiness of aviation units and subunits at the level of present-day demands. Intolerable in the operation of modern fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft are even the slightest deviations from existing methods and rules of operation, servicing and maintenance. This presupposes a high degree of organization, unswerving observance of discipline, and hard work by the various specialists, both individuals and groups. Such qualities of military personnel as flawless efficiency, punctuality, honesty, initiative, and a heightened sense of responsibility for the assigned task acquire special significance.

Maintenance in the unit of strict procedure laid down by regulations, an atmosphere of mutual demandingness, precise, unswerving observance of laws and regulations

governing flight service, systematic and effective monitoring of their observance, which promptly determines departures from the provisions of guideline documents and eliminates the possibility of allowing into the air inadequately trained pilots and malfunctioning equipment -- all this promotes to the highest degree successful performance of flight operations.

The majority of aviation units and subunits perform combat training tasks with excellent quality, without accidents or near-accidents. At the same time in some units efforts to ensure safety of flight operations leave much to be desired. In some subunits one encounters pilots who possess poor knowledge of regulations governing flight service and guideline documents, and who for that reason sometimes depart from their requirements. Why, for example, have near-accidents not yet been totally eliminated in flight operations in the aviation unit in which officer M. Turlayev serves? Primarily because in this unit they have diminished demandingness on personnel and are not waging a sufficiently vigorous campaign for unconditional observance of rules and regulations governing flight operations.

Sometimes there occur departures from flight regulations in certain other subunits as well. Flight leader Capt V. Lobatsevich, for example, displayed lack of discipline in the air while leading a two-aircraft flight. He altered his altitude and speed without authorization, and following bomb release he failed to execute fragment-evasion maneuver, which created a near-accident situation.

The experience of leading aviation units convinces us that it is possible and necessary to fly without mishaps. To achieve this it is essential to ensure the strictest observance, by all personnel without exception, of the requirements of manuals, regulations, and other guiding documents. We can cite as an example the Red-Banner Bomber Regiment, initiator of socialist competition in the Air Force. For 15 years now it has had no flight mishaps blamable to personnel, and year after year it has achieved consistently high performance results in combat and political training and in military discipline. At the present time the overwhelming majority of personnel in the regiment are excellent-rated and are high proficiency-rating specialists. All aircrew commanders are military pilots first class. At tactical air exercises personnel inalterably demonstrate improved air proficiency and excellent moral-political and psychological conditioning.

A most important factor ensuring proper effectiveness of combat training and mishap-free air operations is purposeful organization of political work. Carrying out the demands of the CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work," the regiment's commanders, political workers, party and Komsomol organizations have made a definite step forward in boosting its scientific level, efficiency, concreteness, and strengthening its link with real life. In this regiment they are constantly working on ideological indoctrination of airmen and forming in the men a sense of personal responsibility for their proficiency and excellent mastery of the complex aircraft and weapons. A spirit of competition is maintained during training activities and in flight operations, and the experience and know-how of right-flanker competition is extensively utilized.

The party organization has achieved exemplary performance by Communists, the majority of whom have earned a master proficiency rating. The regimental commander,

Col G. Treznyuk, sees them as his loyal assistants in accomplishing combat and political training schedules and programs, in strengthening military discipline and organization of flight operations without mishaps and near-accident situations. He works in close contact with the deputy commander for political affairs, Lt Col A. Mironov, who organizes and conducts in a purposeful manner party-political measures to assist accomplishment of the flight missions assigned to the airmen. The political worker himself thoroughly studies these missions, elucidates their specific features, takes into account the level of training and preparation of the aircrews involved and then, working jointly with party committee secretary Capt G. Batin, draws up a detailed party-political work schedule for the flight operations shift. Detailing which Communists are participating in organizing and executing flight activities, he gives them instructions and concrete assignments.

Party committee plans specify assistance to primary party organization secretaries in mobilizing Communists and all personnel for high-quality performance of flight shift mission assignments, strict and precise execution of the demands of documents regulating mishap-free operations. The members of the party committee, working jointly with other activists, communicate to party members and through them to all personnel the mission tasks and specific features of the forthcoming flight activities, as well as the commanding officer's instructions. Special importance is attached to exchange of experience and know-how in carrying out flight mission assignments and readying aircraft, organization of competition on tasks and performance standards, prompt discovery and correction of deficiencies in the course of flight operations, and totaling of party work performance during the flight operations shift.

The regimental command and party committee as well as subunit party organization bureaus stint neither time nor effort to instill in party member-leaders a strong feeling of responsibility for planning and organizing flight operations in strict conformity with the demands of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Minister of Defense and the Commander in Chief of the Air Force. On the eve of the training year this matter was discussed at an expanded meeting of the party committee, with subunit commanders invited to attend, as well as at meetings in primary party organizations. The party committee skillfully guides Communists and all airmen toward constant and continuous improvement in the effectiveness of training activities and thrifty utilization of the time allocated for preparing for flight operations. On the commanding officer's instructions, rigorous monitoring of the quality of commander training, simulator and cockpit training activities was established in the regiment. Greater demands were imposed on training group instructors for effectiveness of ground training, with special pressure b to bear on those who display complacency and who are inadequately persistent in improving their knowledge. Officers V. Sotnikov, A. Petryuk, and V. Nikitin, for example, received disciplinary and party punishment for poor mastery of the aircraft and unsatisfactory monitoring of aircraft preflighting.

The party committee devotes unabating attention to the activities of Communists who are members of the regiment methods council, the efforts of whom are aimed at raising to an even higher level the effectiveness of the training and indoctrination process and improving the methods skills of training activities and flight operations leaders, as well as pilot professional proficiency.

Following the instructions of V. I. Lenin that "development of the consciousness of the masses remains, as always, the foundation and main content of all our work," the party organization does everything to ensure that each and every Communist, each and every airman is deeply aware of the importance of performing flight activities without mishaps and without near-accidents in order to maintain combat readiness at the level of present-day demands, and that they have a more responsible attitude toward preflighting aircraft, rigorously observe the requirements of documents regulating flight operations service, and display organization and discipline. Recently subunit party meetings, regiment party committee and subunit party bureau sessions have discussed time and again measures aimed at increasing the effectiveness of oral political propaganda and agitation, improving independent work by party members on self-improvement, and stepping up Komsomol organization activities in the area of Communist indoctrination of young airmen. Quite frequently these meetings also include discussion of the responsibility of Communists for carrying out party and professional duties and development of their sociopolitical activeness.

Seeking to achieve a high degree of awareness and responsibility on the part of Communists and all military airmen for improving air proficiency and flight safety, the regimental party committee and subunit party organization bureaus focus CPSU members and probationary members on regular, systematic independent work on improving political knowledge and a more thorough study of the writings of the founders of Marxism-Leninism, resolutions of party congresses and decisions of CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the writings of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The party committee is increasing its influence on the activities of flight operations control teams, and particularly party members directly involved in organizing preparation for, conduct, servicing and support of flight operations. The regimental commander in turn does everything he can to ensure that flight operations control officers prepare thoroughly to perform their duties, and possess thorough knowledge of the documents regulating flight operations, the specific operational features of the aircraft, and flight safety measures. At the initiative of the party committee exchange of experience and know-how with squadron commanders and other flight operations leaders is organized, and matters connected with their personal exemplariness are discussed. Serious criticism is leveled at instances of complacency, superficial analysis of preflight procedures, insincerity, concealment of the truth in flight operations reports, and departures from the demands of regulations, instructions, and other documents. Matters pertaining to air safety are discussed at party meetings and at meetings of subunit commanders.

The regimental commander, his staff and the party committee are concerned with effectiveness of the entire aggregate of measures pertaining to organization and conduct of flight operations. They rigorously monitor observance of methods consistency in training airmen, make sure that subunit commanders know well the level of performance capability of each pilot and aircrew, that unwarranted relaxation of demands and arbitrariness do not occur in flight operations, and that weather conditions, the birdstrike hazard and other factors affecting safety of flight operations are taken fully into account. A scientific-practical seminar for leader personnel, at which the basic areas and directions of increasing the methods knowledgeability of flight and engineer-technician personnel and improvement of political indoctrination work with them were examined, proved to be very beneficial. The best methods specialists -- officers V. Rumyantsev, V. Savin, V. Kuchin, and others -- spoke at

the seminar. Seminar results were summed up by the regimental commander. He stated recommendations on how to improve pilot training methods and presented concrete advice.

Objective monitoring means are skillfully utilized in the regiment for the purpose of improving organization of flight operations and flight operations control, aircrew flying proficiency and ensuring air safety. The most highly-trained specialists, Communists and Komsomol members -- have been enlisted to service this equipment. Efforts are made in the regiment to ensure that instrument readings are processed in a prompt manner and are extensively employed in critiquing flight performance not only after but also during flight operations, with supervisors doing concrete work with flight and technical personnel on the basis of analysis of data obtained from objective monitoring means and determining which airmen should be assisted where, and what items must be thoroughly studied and worked on at subsequent training sessions, thus avoiding repetition of errors threatening flight safety.

The effectiveness of party political work performed in the regiment, as well as in other units, its purposefulness and continuity are directly dependent on the level of leadership of the political section, which does much to increase the aggressiveness of primary party organizations and improve indoctrination of party members. Political section officials devote constant attention to matters pertaining to preventing violation of regulations governing flight service, promptly and regularly analyze cases of airmen deviating from military regulations, manuals and other documents.

Professional training of political workers and their study of complex aircraft and the documents which govern and regulate flight operations are skillfully organized here. Daily concern is shown for the deputy squadron commanders for political affairs, lending them practical assistance, developing firm skills in indoctrinating personnel and the ability to mobilize the efforts of party and Komsomol organizations for exemplary performance of the tasks assigned to the subunits. Nor does the political section ignore party members directly involved in preparing for and actively participating in conduct of flight operations. Personal exemplariness is persistently sought from party members, and they are mobilized for a tireless campaign for high effectiveness and quality of combat training and against unnecessary simplifications and relaxation of demands at training classes and tactical air exercises. In short, everything is being done to ensure that Communist-officers, including staff and control personnel, thoroughly master the Leninist work style, concentrate their efforts on lively organizational activity directly in the subunits, persistently work to adopt scientific principles in flight operations control, and efficiently reveal and correct deficiencies.

The political section always directs its attention to all aspects of party work pertaining to ensuring air safety. Studying the state of affairs in the units, it focuses its main attention on synthesis and incorporation of advanced know-how, profound analysis of deficiencies in organization and direction of flight operations, and concrete on-the-spot assistance in correcting them. Recently political section officials together with staff officers in the subunit in which officer N. Kononov serves discovered facts indicating that certain party committee members and other party activists had diminished their influence on personnel directly in preparing for and conducting flight operations. Party-political work in the course of flight activities was sometimes conducted in an excessively simplified manner and failed to

achieve its goal. Such was the case, for example, during night training missions involving attacking "enemy" targets under complex conditions. Success depended in large measure on smooth, coordinated performance by aircrews and command post teams and on precise interaction. Unfortunately, precision coordination was deficient. The guidance officer was hurrying, hastily radioing commands to the aircraft, without bothering to make accurate calculations. This flight "control" increased psychological stress on the pilot, diverted him from his instruments, and hindered situation observation. All this of course was dangerous and could have led to failure to accomplish the mission. It became necessary to intervene and to tell the commanding officer and party officials how to organize their work better and to direct their attention to the specific features of the flight operations and strict observance of safety procedures. Things were not limited to advice and recommendations. Political section and staff officers did on-the-spot work with personnel and organized exchange of experience and know-how. Those personnel who had distinguished themselves in performing the training mission addressed the airmen.

The deficiencies revealed here impelled the political section to require the party organizations of other units and subunits to make a basic assessment of such facts and to increase to an even greater extent effectiveness of party-political work with aircrews. They noted the importance of increasing the responsibility of all those taking part in flight operations for precision performance of duties and elimination of incidents of negligence and lack of discipline.

At the present time, with summer training approaching an end, military airmen are directing their efforts toward further improving combat skills, exemplary performance of tasks, surpassing of performance standards, and mastery of their modern aircraft weapons. They intend to honor the coming party congress in a worthy manner, to achieve during the period of pre-congress preparations new excellence in military labor and in socialist competition for further increasing vigilance and combat readiness.

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NAVAL FORCES: NORTHERN FLEET PARTY-POLITICAL WORK

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 18, Sep 80 signed to press 3 Sep 80 pp 42-47

[Article by Capt 1st Rank V. Ivanov, propaganda and agitation department chief, political directorate deputy chief, Red-Banner Northern Fleet: "Vividly, Persuasively, Clearly and Intelligibly"]

[Text] Agitation with visual aids plays an important role in agitation-propaganda work. The CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work" points to the necessity of "more vigorously utilizing agitation with visual aids, while observing a sense of measure and displaying artistic taste."

Practical recommendations on effective employment of visual agitation in organizing socialist competition, in ensuring publicity to competition, comparability of results, dissemination of advanced know-how, publicity of leading labor performers, in creating appropriate public opinion about those who do not labor conscientiously enough, and in resolving other problems are contained in the CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "On the State of and Measures to Enhance the Role of Visual Agitation in Communist Indoctrination of Toilers."

A thorough understanding by the commanders and political workers of our fleet of the demands imposed on the content of visual agitation enables them to utilize it correctly in mobilizing personnel for accomplishing the tasks assigned by the party to the Armed Forces and for forming and shaping a vigorous life position in personnel.

On board the large ASW ship "Marshal Timoshenko," for example, visual agitation materials vividly and clearly reflect the proceedings of the June (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the Third Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Ninth Convocation, and the demands of the CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "On Socialist Competition for Honoring the 26th CPSU Congress in a Worthy Manner." The navymen's attention is attracted by a display stand entitled "Listen, Dear Party, to the Voice of Your Sons," which reveals by means of photographs and posters the essence of the patriotic appeal issued by the excellent-rated nuclear submarine "Leninets" of the Red-Banner Northern Fleet -- to stand Komsomol-youth watch under the slogan "Our Military Labor Dedicated to the Homeland and Party, a Worthy Greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress!" Visual agitation materials also reflect the fine deeds of the crew of the ship "Marshal Timoshenko," which performs complex combat training tasks with marks of excellent.

Also fresh and current are the visual agitation materials in the subunit in which Sr Lt V. Sal'nitskiy serves. a display stand dealing with the June (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum is permeated by the idea expressed in the following statement by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev: "Each congress has opened up new horizons before our party and country. I am sure that the forthcoming congress will do likewise, a congress which is to determine the strategy and tactics of the struggle in the coming stage of building communism." This statement is quoted on the display stand. The display features the last year of the 10th Five-Year Plan and its tasks. Notable is the fact that the contents of the display stand are closely coordinated with how party decisions on further improving ideological and political indoctrination work are being carried out on board this ship.

As we see, one can approach in a differing manner, but at the same time innovatively, the forming of interesting visual agitation, when one firmly knows what one expects of it, when one bears in mind that it cannot be outmoded, dull, uninteresting, that it should inspire and mobilize.

Precisely such an approach forms the basis of the activities of the majority of fleet political agencies and party organizations in the area of developing agitation visual aids and improving its content. We are assisted in achieving success in thi.. area by the experience amassed during the period of preparation for and celebration of the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth and the 35th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

Recently there was held in this fleet a review of the work being done by officers' clubs, enlisted men's clubs, libraries, Lenin rooms (cabins), and combat glory rooms. Particular attention was focused on the content of visual agitation, its ideological content, efficiency, current relevancy and effectiveness, as well as quality and sophistication of presentation. Participating in the review, many ships, units, as well as cultural and educational establishments achieved significant improvement in the ideological and artistic level of visual agitation.

Take, for example, the submarine combined unit the personnel of which initiated socialist competition for being named the leading combined unit in the Navy. In this combined unit they have also created interesting, attractively-presented visual agitation. It serves as a fine aid to commanders, political workers, Communists and Komsomol members in clearly explaining to the men Communist Party policy, in dissemination of Leninist ideas, the labor successes of the Soviet people, and mobilization of Northern Fleet personnel for exemplary service to the homeland. The political section held a seminar for political workers, the participants in which exchanged information on mobilizing personnel for carrying out the tasks assigned the combined unit and utilization of means of visual agitation in forming excellent moral-political, fighting and psychological qualities in personnel. Seminar classes were also held for artists, agitators, and editors of wall newspapers and combat leaflets.

We know that visual agitation, which is interesting, clear and with mobilizing power, requires people who have the ability to present facts and figures in an impressive manner, putting their heart and soul into the job. This is precisely what is achieved by the visual agitation methods council operating under the auspices of the political section, with council members including ship commanding officers, political workers, party and Komsomol activists, amateur artists and designers.

They discuss the thematic thrust and content of visual agitation, its form of presentation, periodicity of renewal, and procedure of placement in the combined unit area, on naval ships, in work areas and living quarters. The methods council seeks to ensure that visual agitation materials "breathe freshness, are up-to-date, are of an aggressive, purposeful character, and are not only visually attractive but also thought-provoking.

The instructions of the political section and recommendations of the methods council are embodied in the arrangement and layout of the subunit Lenin rooms. In each of these rooms display stands contain materials on the life and career of V. I. Lenin, portraits of members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the high command of the USSR Armed Forces, excerpts from the CPSU Program and USSR Constitution, the text of the military oath, and excerpts from military regulations. Display stands help explain the essence of party and government decrees and provide information on events both at home and abroad. They contain materials devoted to the Navy, the fighting traditions of the combined units, and submariner-heroes. Each display stand is uniquely attractive and expressive. Placement of illustrative and textual materials as well as selection of color layout are well conceived. The daily life and activities of the men, their combat and political training are displayed in photographs. The captions under the photographs are laconic and concrete. Display stands dealing with progress in socialist competition are also attractively set up. They contain portraits of the top sonar operators, enginemen, helmsmen, signalmen, electricians and other submarine specialists. Alongside is a list of demands made of the category-rated specialist and excellent performer. Another display board carries daily figures on socialist pledge performance. Some display cases publicize the best section and station. Displayed are the men and the results which they have achieved in combat training, political training, and in sports.

There is no doubt that publicity more emphatically aids competition success when display stand materials are reinforced by oral publicity. This means that it is important not only regularly to display new figures on progress in pledge performance and to place on display stands photographs and description of outstanding competition performer results, but also to schedule around the display stands discussions by propagandists, agitators, party and Komsomol activists.

This circumst[illegible]onsidered in full measure in the combined unit in question. They not only thor[illegible]gnly analyze the course of competition and disseminate the experience and know-how of the very best, but also reveal the causes of performance lagging by certain individuals and disclose possibilities for achieving higher results.

The combined unit's political agencies and party organizations have also amassed considerable experience in utilizing means of visual agitation on extended cruises, in exercises and practice drills. For example, long before putting out to sea, preparation of visual agitation materials is specified in party-political work plans.

Such foresight makes it possible to determine in an unhasty manner who is to do what, where, and by when -- for example, selecting posters, display albums, and diagrams for political instruction classes and discussions, considering matters pertaining to publicizing competition on task assignments and performance standards, and a campaign for an excellent result every day at sea, and figuring how to set up a wall newspaper in a unique and attractive manner, to offer congratulations in a prompt and timely manner to a shipboard comrade in honor of a memorable date in his life, congratulations for success in combat and political training, as well as the question of maintaining a supply of what decorative and display material.

Of course possibilities for displaying visual agitation are limited on board ship. But activists show a good deal of ingenuity and inventiveness in skillful utilization of each and every meter of available space. They build display cases of lightweight design, endeavoring to make them hand-portable as well, in case it is necessary, for example, to illustrate a discussion or lecture. They endeavor to ensure that the displays are interesting, attractive and, most important, filled with content and closely linked with daily life and activities. It is appropriate here to recall the statement by famed Soviet artist V. Koretskiy that when we speak of visual agitation, our slogan should be content ahead of form. Visual agitation in the combined unit under discussion is precisely this kind.

Instructive experience in employing means of visual agitation on an extended cruise has also been amassed on the ASW cruiser "Kiev." The ship had been at sea for a long period of time. Tasks and activities varied. Visual agitation "kept up with" each event. The command and party activists, bearing in mind that its effectiveness depends in large measure on flexibility and efficiency, sought to ensure that during the cruise it responded swiftly to each new event in the world, on the domestic scene, in the Armed Forces, on board ship, in the department, enabled personnel correctly to understand the essence of phenomena, and combined information with appeal, fact with conclusion from fact. The following interesting display stands, for example, were set up on board ship at different times: "True to Lenin's Behests," "With Lenin in Our Hearts, Together With the Party," "We Are Building Upon the Traditions of Our Fathers," "Extended Cruise -- School for Navy Conditioning," and "Political and Military Vigilance -- Guarantee of Combat Readiness."

Visual agitation materials, which acquainted the men in detail with the achievements of our homeland in building communism following the 25th CPSU Congress, which provided commentary on the social and economic transformations taking place in our country, and which persuasively demonstrated the advantages of the socialist economic system over the capitalist, extensively utilized letters to personnel from their home towns, and newspapers which the men receive from their oblast and rayons. We should note that personnel of 33 different nationalities serve on board the cruiser "Kiev," and news from home is infinitely precious to them, just as to any Soviet citizen.

The CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work" emphasizes that imperialist propaganda, with which the propaganda of the Peking chauvinists and aggressors is now working in open cooperation, is constantly waging a fierce offensive at the minds of Soviet citizens and is seeking with the aid of the most sophisticated methods and modern technical devices to poison their minds with slander against Soviet realities, to blacken socialism, and to embellish imperialism and its predatory, inhuman policies and practices. The visual agitation materials put out on board the cruiser also do a great deal to help the men recognize the phoniness of the slanderous propaganda of imperialism, Maoism and Zionism, exposing its insidious methods in a clear, concrete and convincing form. On a recent cruise, for example, many posters, photo display cases, and news bulletins were devoted to exposure of the aggressive nature of imperialism. Visual agitation materials on international topics dealt principally with the military-political situation in the cruise area. Especially popular with the men were "Calendar of the Day" and "Today in the World."

"They Are Increasing Combat Glory" display stands, the "Right-Flankers in Socialist Competition" photonewspaper, and combat leaflets related the training and daily

activities of the men. And of course these materials hit hard at those who had made errors and mistakes. Satirical issues of the publications "Prozhektor" [Searchlight], "Protirka" [Cleaning Rod], and "Ne prokhodite mimo" [Don't Ignore] were an effective device in the campaign against various errors of omission, negligent attitude toward performance of duty, and violations of military discipline.

Visual agitation materials were not only displayed for viewing but also were extensively discussed. Political workers and party activists, speaking over the radio, at meetings, classes, and political information sessions, urged the men to take a look at the display stands and photo display cases and to give thought to their contents. The concreteness and current significance of the visual agitation while at sea and well thought-out work pertaining to this agitation unquestionably promoted successful accomplishment of tasks: personnel were extremely vigilant and performed their duties in an exemplary manner. We believe that this is one example of the effectiveness of means of visual agitation, without which all our posters, diagrams and display stands would be nothing but attractive ornamentation. How are things sometimes done? A newspaper or combat leaflet is put out, and things end with that: the argument is that people are aware, that they see and understand everything; therefore it is unnecessary at a tense moment in training to explain and clarify what has been written down.

Incidents come to mind which were contained in "Malaya Zemlya," the war memoirs of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev: in the trenches and under constant enemy bombardment, the men of Malaya Zemlya put out combat leaflets and a hand-written newspaper -- and incidentally, not just a single copy....

We shall also note that party and Komsomol activists not only distributed these materials along the line but also actively utilized the published materials in their lectures, thus increasing the force of the mobilizing charge contained in these publications.

We know that during the Great Patriotic War the men of the Northern Fleet conducted skillful work, with initiative, on explaining the content of news bulletins, which were put out immediately following battles. "Honor and glory to you, our fighting comrade!" One such news bulletin, dedicated to Hero of the Soviet Union N. A. Lunin, was read by activists in a lull in the fighting. "The homeland and the men of the Northern Fleet are proud of your deeds.... We are confident that soon you will once again bring fame to your homeland and to your Northern Fleet with new victories." A discussion began immediately following the reading. In the process of the discussion each man drew his own conclusions on how to act in the next engagement with the enemy.

Yes, many means of visual agitation were prepared in an efficient manner during the harsh war years, and they were extensively utilized in mobilizing the men to defeat the enemy. There is much we can learn from the war veterans. This fact is well understood on board the cruiser "Kiev," where war combat experience is thoroughly studied. The agitprop team under the ship's party committee does much to ensure that visual agitation is distinguished by efficiency, performs a cognitive, informational, evaluative, and agitation-appeal functions, and to ensure that it possesses current significance and political sharpness.

And yet at times one observes the following picture in our fleet. A new display stand was set up. A sailor would stop in front of it and wonder about the purpose of the display. A large collection of drawings, photographs, and familiar ones at that, clippings from magazines, and extensive captions written in a fine hand. The sailor's gaze runs along the columns of figures... and he proceeds on his way. And this "work" hangs there all by itself: it does not get in anybody's way, but it also fails to attract any attention. What use is such visual agitation? We say: "Visual agitation." This means that it should primarily be viewed, attract and, most important, agitate and mobilize.

We should state at this point that the improved general educational and cultural level and aesthetic needs of Soviet citizens are today making necessary a fundamentally new, scientific approach to elaboration of the content and forms of visual agitation.

Vivid, attractive visual agitation was developed, for example, in an air regiment at the initiative of officer V. Grigorichev. There are many display stands and panels dedicated to the fighting traditions of the airmen of the Northern Fleet and the heroic path trod by our valiant Armed Forces. Wired maps, display stands, illuminated newspapers, and photodevices are skillfully utilized. They help better reveal the points of the military oath and Soviet laws. In the final analysis this helps achieve the stated goal -- maintaining proper organization of military service as stated in regulations, strengthening of military discipline, and improved personnel skill.

Other military collectives have also amassed considerable positive know-how in displaying visual agitation and employing it in ideological work.

In a number of units of our fleet, however, the possibilities of this type of propaganda and agitation are not yet being fully utilized, while its indoctrinational and mobilizing role is at times underestimated. Some political workers fail to consider the fact that if people view a film, play or exhibit at their own choice, a slogan and poster should be such that a person's attention is drawn, so that he remembers an appeal, numbers and facts. The very nature of visual agitation is such that even the slightest negligence creates a psychological barrier in its perception.

Recently, for example, we became acquainted with visual agitation materials in the unit in which officer N. Zakharenko serves as political worker. Many very important topics, however, were not reflected in these materials. There are many display stands, slogans and posters, but what about their quality? On one of our warships I saw a slogan entitled "Our Growth Figures." Oil production in the USSR totaled so many million tons. I read the poster and thought to myself: but will everybody, on the basis of this figure, be able to say that this is a lot or little? After all, uncomprehended figures mean nothing. It is truly not a difficult matter to take and compare figures on what was, what is now, and what will be. And immediately each figure would have something to say, would interest a person rather than leaving one indifferent. I recalled the Officers' Club run by Capt I. Lisogor. Before placing a figure on a display board, his people give it some thought. They think about how to "present" it better, with what to compare it, how to arrange the presentation so that a figure becomes a vivid image, which persuades and convinces a person.

Unfortunately on some naval ships and in some units means of visual agitation still do a poor job of focusing personnel toward ensuring effectiveness of combat training, successful achievement of pledges, a campaign for accident-free cruises, flight safety, thrift and economy. In the subunit in which Capt-Lt K. Titov serves as political worker, for example, the form and content of visual agitation materials lag behind present-day demands. They devote insufficient attention to mastery of equipment and weapons and demonstration of personnel advanced work methods and techniques. There are other oversights as well.

In our fleet there have been numerous exhibits of visual agitation display stands, of best sketches, and artist-layout specialist seminars have been held. Skilled artists are sent out on a regular basis to assist remote garrisons, subunits and posts, with such artists included on the staff of propagandists of agitation ships, agitation helicopters, and agitation buses. An amateur artist's studio, directed by A. Sergiyenko, member of the USSR Union of Artists, has been operating successfully for two years now at the Severomorsk Officers' Club. Members of this studio regularly visit ships and units, frequently accompanied by professional artists.

Cultural-educational establishments also lend assistance in elaboration and development of means of visual agitation on naval ships and in units.

Advanced know-how in development and utilization of visual agitation finds expression on the pages of the navy press and in cultural-educational work methods rooms of Officers' Clubs. The fleet political directorate is continuously focusing commanders, political workers, party and Komsomol organizations on the necessity of boosting the ideological and artistic level of visual agitation and strengthening its indoctrinational effect.

Visual agitation is one of the most powerful means of indoctrinating military personnel. As already stated, ideological-political content of course has been and remains a determining element in visual agitation. V. I. Lenin's admonition that "without clear, well-conceived content of ideas and principles, agitation degenerates into phrase-mongering" applies to an exceptional degree today.

We see our duty in constantly improving all forms of influence on personnel, including means of visual agitation. We are working persistently to ensure that it inspires the men to successful performance of combat and political training tasks and to honoring the 26th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner.

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MILITARY ACADEMIES: TEACHING THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

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[Article by Maj Gen I. Mareyev, head of the department of studies, Military Political Academy imeni V. I. Lenin: "Problems in Teaching Social Sciences"]

[Text] Societal and military practical activities are imposing increasing demands on the level of personnel training. The criteria for assessing the qualities of higher school graduates are changing. Possessing primary significance today is not simply the sum total of knowledge acquired but the degree of preparedness for successful accomplishment of increasingly more complex practical tasks -- military, engineering, ideological, and organizational. The labor of any leader is increasingly of an analytical nature, involving search, linking the science of managing and controlling collectives with the art of indoctrinating and uniting people.

In order to train a broad-profile specialist, an individual who thinks innovatively and acts with vigor, appropriate curricula and teaching methods are needed. The significance of higher education lies not in giving a person maximum information in a given area of knowledge but in equipping a person with the methodology of scientific search, analysis of vital processes and phenomena, and self-education skills. "...If you have received a large quantity of various knowledge, but you were not taught method or taught to approach a problem in an independent manner," stated M. I. Kalinin, "the higher school has failed to accomplish its task" ("Izbrannyye proizvedeniya" [Selected Writings], Moscow, Politizdat, 1975, pp 257-258).

With the present rapid pace of development of societal affairs, science and technology, development in higher school students of dialectical thinking and skills in more profound independent work is acquiring special significance. Today it is no longer possible to gain a complete and permanent education once and for all. A specialist in any area of specialization must have the ability to gain his bearings quickly in the rapid flow of scientific and political information, must be able continuously to improve his professional qualifications and possess a heightened feeling for the new. This is indicated by the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree entitled "On Further Development of Higher Educational Institutions and Improving the Quality of Training of Specialists" (1979).

Recently a number of questions pertaining to organization and content of the training and indoctrination process have been studied in detail and critically evaluated

at the Military Political Academy imeni V. I. Lenin. An optimal volume of knowledge and skills required by graduates has been specified. Appropriate changes have been made in the structure and volume, forms and methods of theoretical and practical training of students. In particular, the principle of problems is being increasingly more extensively utilized in teaching the social sciences. This finds expression in the structure and subject matter of the course subjects, in adoption of such active forms of teaching as problem lectures, seminars, individual interviews, practical games, etc.

Enrolled at the academy are officers who already possess higher specialized military education and experience in organizational-party and propaganda work. This is taken into account by the department in determining the structure and content of the course subject, in order to eliminate duplication and at the same time to ensure succession between the service school and academy levels of education. Reflected in the curricula are problems of current importance; the latest advances have been selected from the world of science and practical military know-how, those which are important for the academy's specialization area and the future work performed by its graduates. Methodological and ideological elements have been strengthened in all subjects, securing a unity of theoretical and practical training.

The Lenin theoretical legacy, party decisions, and the advice and instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pertaining to training cadres and higher school activities were utilized in full measure in accomplishing these tasks.

V. I. Lenin recommended the following in his famous speech at the Third Komsomol Congress: think through and isolate the most needed and useful from the sum total of accumulated knowledge; do not burden students with a boundless quantity of information and repetition of common truths; do not force people to assimilate a mass of superfluous, unneeded knowledge; overcome the gap between theory and practice. Of methodological significance are his ideas on ways to transform knowledge into a guide to action, on development of the innovative element in education, on the place of independent labor, unity of training and indoctrination, and integration of knowledge. V. I. Lenin noted the harm and danger of dogmatism, rote learning, and formalism, where people, while having learned and read a great deal, would prove unable to put all their knowledge together and act (see "Poln. Sobr. Soch." [Complete Works], Vol 41, pp 301-312).

Primary attention in the curricula, topical plans and practical activities of the departments and faculties is focused on a thorough and integral study of the works of the founders of Marxism-Leninism, the historical experience of the CPSU, party documents, the works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and other party leaders. This has made it possible to raise the scholarly level of teaching, improve the quality of student training, and to enrich them with that enormous creative contribution which is being made by our party to the development of revolutionary theory.

Courses in the social sciences are by their content and logic of presentation as a rule of a problem-systems character. They place stress on current problems of theory and practice of building communism, emphasize the military-political aspect, present methodology of cognition of historical laws and patterns, etc. The course in history of the CPSU, for example, specifies such problems as Leninist teaching on the party of a new type; strategy and tactics of the Bolsheviks in three Russian revolutions; Lenin's program pertaining to the agrarian problem and nationalities;

party military-combat work in the period of struggle for dictatorship of the proletariat; party military policy during the years of building socialism, etc. Occupying a determining position in the course on scientific communism are such problems as the character and motive forces of the world revolutionary process; the general laws and patterns of the socialist revolution and the specific features of transition to socialism by different countries; basic features of the developed socialist society; defense of the achievements of world socialism.

Courses on Marxist-Leninist philosophy, political economy, party-political work, military education science and psychology, and other disciplines are characterized by a problem-systems structure. This creates favorable conditions for adoption of the principle of the problems approach in social sciences teaching practices. It is obvious, however, that the new ideas and methods will be left hanging if the instructor himself has no desire or will to reject obsolete methods. Education science has been and remains not only a science but an art as well. It is possible to have a problems approach subject matter and still conduct classes in the old way, with explanatory-illustrative methods. And on the other hand, traditional structure of courses does not exclude but presupposes the search for and employment of new forms and methods of teaching.

* * *

The lecture is the leading form of instruction, which determines the content and ideological-political thrust of the entire curricular process. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers direct the attention of higher-school officials to the necessity of further improving the level of lectures and their significance in forming in students a scientific way of thinking and a Marxist-Leninist philosophical outlook. It is important to ensure that lectures are of a problems-approach character and reflect current problems of theory and practice as well as societal and scientific-technological advances.

Modern teaching methods cannot focus on simple transmission of information. The lecture is called upon to equip students with techniques of independent assimilation, mastery, renewal and practical application of knowledge. The academy has amassed certain experience in presentation of such lectures. Lecture methods are being improved, and teaching aids are being published which synthesize the work experience of the best educators. At the present time approximately two thirds of all lectures in a number of departments are being presented on the basis of the problems approach.

Marxist-Leninist theory of knowledge serves as the methodological foundation for problems-approach learning. "In theory of knowledge," wrote V. I. Lenin, "just as in other areas of science, one should reason dialectically, that is, not assume that our knowledge is complete and immutable, but figuring how knowledge appears from lack of knowledge, how incomplete, imprecise knowledge becomes more complete and more precise" ("Poln. Sobr. Soch.," Vol 18, page 102). Study of any science should also be correspondingly vigorous and innovative.

Practical experience has proven that active perception of a subject begins with the teacher's statement of a specific problem and that the student's thinking develops most productively when he himself penetrates into the substance of this problem, resolves its conflicts and contradictions, and becomes a direct participant in

scientific polemics and innovative search. The source of interest in a lecture, which helps one find the path to the truth and to the mastery of science, is found precisely in the degree of current importance of the target problems and in the complex dialectics of the very process of cognizing reality.

Any academic lecture should be lively, understandable, and of current significance. With the problems-approach presentation of material, the success of a lecture is determined by the correct selection of teaching-cognitive problems, thorough elaboration of problem situations and, most important, by their skilled analysis and solution with the active participation of the students themselves. At all stages of the lecture, be it substantiation of the place of the given problem in science, an excursion into history, examination of the basic points, a polemic with our ideological adversaries, or formulation of final conclusions, the instructor has a broad field of opportunity for innovation. His goal (and evidence of skill) is to make the audience co-participants in scientific search. Joy and surprise are evoked in students by independent discoveries in facts and phenomena of aspects, traits, and features which would seem never before to have been noticed by anybody and from which valuable conclusions and syntheses have been made precisely now, during the lecture, by common efforts. The thirst for knowledge and the feeling of an investigator, an innovator are aroused in this manner.

Problem-approach questions should be fairly difficult but within the capability of the students, should contain actual contradictions, exclude schematic answers without proof, "guessing" of solutions, should reveal the inadequacy of old knowledge and stimulate student cognitive, search activity. Awareness by students of the importance, newness, complexity, and conflictiveness of a problem situation and the impossibility of solving the problem with old methods arouses interest in a given question and the endeavor to gain an understanding at all costs.

Pedagogic theory and practice have proven the dependence of lecture perception on the character, volume and quantity of so-called problem units and their logical interlink. Experts are of the opinion that the subject matter of a two-hour lecture should definitely be broken down into five or six content-related "bites." This is confirmed by the experience of the academy's leading lecturers. Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Professor A. Dmitriyev, for example, usually divides the main points of a lecture into 2-3 subitems (units, problems). Each is figured at 12-15 minutes and in turn contains several relatively integral fragments linked by internal logic, methods transitions, and didactic pauses requisite for comprehending the material, a brief respite and preparation of the audience to perceive a new problem.

Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Professor K. Vorob'yev extensively utilizes the problem-approach presentation method. Here, for example, is how he prepared and presented a four-hour lecture entitled "Development of Full Social Homogeneity of Society and Social Equality of People in the Process of Building Communism." First of all the lecturer determined within the overall subject five principal topics, each of which contained corresponding subitems, concepts and facts examined on the basis of a precisely-elaborated "scenario." Informational, reference, and illustrative material would frequently be worked up and presented in a problem key.

For example, when examining the category "The Soviet People as a New Historical Community of People," the lecturer asks his audience the following question: "But wherein lies the newness of this community? On the basis of what important attributes

can it be defined?" As it turns out, what seems to be a familiar category contains a wealth of aspects and facets, the existence of which the students had not even suspected. Of course the lecturer takes into account the level of preparation of the students. If the subject in question involves items unfamiliar to them, the very newness of the problem engenders lively interest on the part of the audience. If material is being repeated, professor K. Vorob'yev endeavors to reveal new facets of the material, to present the old in a different way, and to help the students rise to a higher level of cognition. He employs various methodological devices to stimulate activeness on the part of the students: updating the problem; building up the problem situation; analysis of various approaches, hypotheses, and arguments; turning to the laws governing the thought process and the principles of intellectual activities, etc.

But a problem lecture also contains items requiring investigations, refinement, and elaboration of scientifically substantiated recommendations. It was noted above that in a number of departments 60-70 percent of lectures are of a problem nature. But is this a large or small figure? Is a combination of problem-approach presentation with explanatory-illustrative presentation acceptable and, if so, to what degree? The practical experience of academy lecturers does not provide unequivocal answers to these questions. Some believe that from two to three subitems should be revealed with a problem approach in a lecture (approximately one half of all items examined). The following arguments are presented: better fewer but better; to save time; it is not always necessary "to discover" long-known truths; there are theses which should be memorized like axioms, etc. Others strive toward the maximum possible problem "saturation" of lectures. Sometimes more questions are stated than are answered.

We should emphasize that it is not sufficient to state a problem: it is also necessary to solve it or show the way leading to solution. The duty and ethics of the educator demand that no student remain in ignorance, with dichotomous ideas. Indeterminacy, half-tones, half-answers, and counting on learning by conjecture are useless and harmful. Correct judgments and precise conclusions should definitely follow from an analysis of contradictory phenomena and processes. "A Marxist," wrote V. I. Lenin, "should place in the premises of his politics only precisely and indisputably proven facts" ("Poln. Sobr. Soch," Vol 49, page 319). A comparison of views and analysis of debatable items should be conducted from the position of Marxism-Leninism and should promote knowledge of the truth. It is scarcely appropriate to resolve debatable questions by undirected groping and unsubstantiated prognoses. Science and subjectivism are incompatible, just as science is incompatible with dogmatism and empty superficiality.

There are also other judgments pertaining to problem-approach lectures. Some educators consider a distinctive feature of such lectures to be presentation not of all curriculum items but only certain, most important questions. But this is characteristic of any academic lecture, for it is never possible to encompass everything. The opinion is expressed that only basic, fundamental theses should be presented with a problem approach, but not factual, illustrative material. There has also been experience, however, in skillful analysis of facts and events from the position of the principle of the problem approach.

A profound scientific-methodological analysis of statements by V. I. Lenin offers inestimable assistance to social scientists in mastering the art of a

problem-approach structuring and presentation of lectures. An unsurpassed model in this regard is his lecture entitled "On the State," which was presented at Sverdlovsk University on 11 July 1919. What is the state, and what is its essence? How did the state arise and how did it develop? What are the forms of the state? The state, society, religion, law, and the press? The struggle of views on the state? The relationship of the Communist Party toward the state? Each of these root questions of theory and policy was addressed to the students and comprehensively substantiated, with this substantiation accompanied by recommendations on independent study, study of the writings of K. Marx and F. Engels, and methodology of approach to analysis of these problems. In order to intensify the students' attention and draw them into a discussion, Vladimir Il'ich frequently resorted to the statement of sharp questions, a comparison of concepts, refinement of definitions, and excursions into history: Why is the question of the state the focal point of all political questions? What is the origin of the term "serfdom"? What do they say about Bolshevism? etc. Everything in the lecture is subordinated to the goals of scientific education of the students, developing in them a high degree of ideological conviction, firmness of views, and the ability to be guided by them and to defend them before all persons and at all times.

* * *

Problem-approach teaching is not limited to lectures but embraces all types of activities -- seminars, individual interviews, practical training classes, practical games, and independent studies. The cognitive activity of each student is manifested with a high degree of variety in these kinds of learning activities. But this does not take place by itself; it is achieved by well thought-out organization and sophisticated methods of preparing for and conducting the training and indoctrination process.

In recent years the content of seminars has become enriched at our academy. Subject matter has been reexamined and revised in order to increase independent work by students on primary sources and scientific literature. Examination of theoretical problems at seminars is combined with development in students of the ability to make use of knowledge and to solve practical problems. Discussion of research papers, reports and reviews is practiced. Commanders and political workers from line units take part in seminar activities. The creative, innovative element engenders debate and fruitful discussions. A well-prepared and successful seminar serves as a means of reinforcing, deepening and broadening knowledge, manifestation and development of creative and innovative abilities, forming and shaping of the qualities of the indoctrinator, organizer, and disseminator of Communist ideas, which are essential to the political worker-officer.

Seminar classes conducted by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences V. Gidirinskiy are distinguished by strong cognitive and indoctrinational effect. Here is how he approached a seminar on the topic "Social functions of ideology and social psychology, their dialectics and role in military affairs." First of all he made sure that the students received initial instructions and recommendations on independent work, as well as individual assignments. The instructor broke down the principal items in the seminar plan into problems which required the ability to work with materials on a scholarly level. These problems and assignments included the following: analyze the levels, areas, content, and forms of social consciousness and their correlation; prove the irreconcilability of the bourgeois and socialist ideologies from the position of the gnoseologic, genetic, and social-class

approaches; classify the principal features of the ideological struggle under present-day conditions; reveal the interrelationship between ideology and social psychology and their significance for improving ideological work in the line units, etc.

In the recent past the following were frequently recommended as basic seminar instructions: repeat, remember, name, enumerate.... Now the following tasks are stressed: analyze, synthesize, classify, prove, trace the dialectics of development, reveal contradictions, determine properties, intra-problem relations, reach conclusions, evaluate, etc. The purpose of such directions is to eliminate trite replies, last-minute improvisation, and to teach the student to think and act independently. With this approach, preparation for a seminar is essentially transformed into collective scientific search and practical solving of stated problems. This solution is possible only on the basis of analysis and synthesis of various sources and facts which are not available in ready form in any textbook. Herein lies the instructiveness of a seminar. But herein also lie its difficulty and complexity. Required of the instructor is a close relationship with his students and the ability to activate their creative efforts. The student acquires from seminar to seminar skills in independent search and problem solving, and learns to present ideas in a convincing manner, to argue, refute, and debate. Each individual acts independently and at the same time in cooperation with the others, equips himself with everything of use and value, and works with elevated interest and energy.

Problem and exercise workbooks, containing both general theoretical and applied material and prepared by the departments, help students develop an active interest in seminars. Structurally these are typical problem situations of varying difficulty: quotations, situation reports, and reports requiring special analysis and evaluation; logical problems of a combinational nature; application of laws, principles and categories of science to analysis of actual phenomena; selection of alternatives and elaboration of action variants. Here are some examples.

"...Capital cannot arise from circulation and in like manner cannot arise outside of circulation. It should arise in circulation and at the same time not in circulation. Thus we have obtained a dual result.... These are the conditions of the problem" (K. Marks and F. Engel's, "Soch." [Writings], Vol 23, pp 176, 177). The student's task boils down to tracing and explaining the dialectics of transformation of money into capital. For linking theory with practice, determine the magnitude of industrial profit and trade profit and substantiate their sources under prior-specified conditions.

The following phenomena exist: light, shadow, word, vacuum, dream, smoke, doubt, meaning, photograph, order, space, time, plan, conscience.... Divide these phenomena into material and ideal and substantiate the principle on the basis of which this division is made. Or the following terms are given: psyche, judgment, cognition, reflection, consciousness, thinking. define those terms which are broader in scope, arrange them in sequence from general to particular, and analyze their correlations in structure and content.

Workbooks of problems and exercises on philosophy, political economy, and scientific communism are extensively utilized at seminars, in individual discussions, and especially in the course of student independent work.

Also distinguished by considerable cognitive possibilities are such forms of learning as special exercises and problems, practical classes, and practical games conducted according to the schedules of the departments of party political work, military education science and psychology, and journalism. Their purpose is to develop in students, in a close-to-real situation, the ability to apply sociopolitical knowledge in a practical manner and to help them perform skillfully various job duties in the role and position for which cadres are being trained.

According to the department of party political work schedule, for example, nine problems and exercises are held for the students, in the course of which they work in a practical manner on various aspects of the job of regimental deputy commander for political affairs and combined unit political section chief in the attack, meeting engagement, and defense. The students appraise the situation, make decisions, assign missions, plan work, and prepare various documents which possess training-cognitive and practical significance.

The department of journalism has developed and conducts a practical game on the subject "Organization of District Newspaper Office Work During the Period of Preparation for Tactical Exercises." Thirty hours are allocated for this topic. Classes are held in the department, in line units, and in newspaper offices.

Judging from experience, the problem-approach character of learning promotes improvement in the quality of training of specialists and effectiveness of the training process. But it requires of instructors and students an organic combining of their efforts, innovativeness, scientific search, and initiative. Problem-approach teaching is incompatible with mechanical repetition of general points, empty verbiage, and language couched externally in scientific terms, for it is grounded on thorough understanding of the material, convincing arguments, and a lively form of presentation.

We cannot state, however, that all problems in this area have been resolved. One notes that some instructors prefer to follow beaten paths and unoriginal teaching techniques. Instructors do not always thoroughly think out ways of more productive application of the demands of the principle of problem approach to each class. Meriting greater attention are questions pertaining to improving tests and examinations and efficient combination of verification not only of memory and acquired sum total of knowledge, but also the student's thinking process, skills of logical analysis and practical application of science. Much remains to be done to achieve greater individualization of teaching and ensure a differentiated approach to the students.

The academy faculty is aware of these problems and is taking all steps to achieve further improvement in the content and methods of training cadres of political workers, social sciences teachers, and military journalists.

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TROOP INDOCTRINATION: THE MILITARY OATH

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 18, Sep 80 signed to press 3 Sep 80 pp 63-69

[Article: "The Military Oath -- A Serviceman's Vow of Loyalty to the Socialist Homeland"]

[Excerpts] The purpose of study of this topic is to help young soldiers and sailors more deeply comprehend the essence and significance of the military oath and the necessity of strict and precise execution of its demands.

Two hours are allocated for this class. It is expedient to hold it in the form of a lecture and a lively, expanded discussion. It is important to concentrate the men's attention on the following items: 1. The military oath -- law governing the life of Soviet servicemen; 2. Demands of the military oath on military personnel; 3. Exemplary execution of the military oath -- duty and obligation of every serviceman.

The instructor must emphasize in his brief introduction that the decrees of the June (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the report presented at this plenum by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and the speech by Leonid Il'ich at the official meeting in Alma-Ata dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Communist Party of Kazakhstan evoked in Soviet citizens a new burst of productive energy. The nationwide movement under the slogan "A Shock-Work Finish to the Five-Year Plan. Honor the 26th CPSU Congress in a Worthy Manner" is gaining momentum throughout the country.

The fighting men of the army and navy are marching shoulder to shoulder with all toilers. Readying their military gifts to the coming congress of the Leninist Communist Party, they are vigilantly standing guard over the peaceful, productive labor of our people and the great achievements of socialism.

The military oath is an immutable law governing the lives of military personnel. It is a sacred oath of loyalty to the socialist homeland, an oath sworn by all young soldiers and sailors upon joining the ranks of the Armed Forces. Each and every word of the oath constantly reminds the men of their great responsibility for the fate of their homeland -- the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The oath pledges military personnel to be ready at all times to respond to the first call by party and government to come to the defense of their native land and to be willing to sacrifice their blood and very life in the fight for its honor, freedom and independence.

In completing presentation of material on this topic, one should state that the USSR Armed Forces, by their selfless service to the homeland, to the great ideals of communism, to the cause of world peace and security, have gained the sincere love and gratitude of Soviet citizens and the peoples of the brother socialist countries, and the deep respect of progressive mankind. Our country's economic and defense might is steadily increasing, its international prestige and authority is increasing, as is its influence on the course of world development, through the efforts of the party and entire Soviet people.

The successes of the Soviet Union, the nations of the socialist community, the democratic and national liberation movement, however, are clearly not to the liking of aggressive imperialist circles. As was noted at the June (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, these circles are continuing their attack on détente, are escalating the arms race, and are initiating acts of provocation and sabotage against the socialist countries and other independent nations. The Peking hegemonists are working hand in glove with them. Under the complex conditions of the international situation, the Soviet Union, together with the brother socialist countries and with the support of progressive forces throughout the world, is doing everything possible tp preserve and strengthen détente.

The Communist Party and Soviet Government are devoting unabating attention to strengthening of this country's defense might and are showing constant concern to ensure that the Soviet Armed Forces possess everything essential for performing their principal mission -- reliably to guard the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and serve as a bulwark of world peace. Personnel may be reminded that a section on defense of the socialist homeland was adopted in the present USSR Constitution. It states that defense of the socialist homeland is one of the most important functions of the state and is the business of the entire people, that the USSR Armed Forces were created and universal military service obligation established for purposes of defense of socialist achievements, the peaceful labor of the Soviet people, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state.

Having explained the contents of this section, the instructor should acquaint the men with articles 62 and 63 of the USSR Constitution. Students should firmly grasp the fact that defense of the socialist homeland is the sacred duty of each and every citizen of the the USSR, and military service in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces is the honorable obligation of the Soviet citizen. It is important to emphasize that the party and people are confident that young soldiers and sailors, having taken the military oath, will be loyal to the sacred oath throughout their entire service, throughout their entire life, will perform with honor the constitutional duty to defend the socialist homeland and will maintain a constant state of combat readiness guaranteeing an immediate rebuff to any aggressor. It is important that the instructor cite concrete examples of how leading subunit, unit and warship personnel, carrying out the demands of the military oath in an exemplary manner and preparing for a worthy greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress, achieve high results in training and service and how they help young personnel more rapidly become skilled defenders of the homeland. In conclusion he should once again call on young soldiers and sailors to be true to the military oath, to follow the sacred military vow at all times and in all things, just as all Soviet military personnel, and to honor the forthcoming Communist Party Congress in a worthy manner.

Just prior to studying this topic, it is desirable to organize get-togethers between young military personnel, army and navy veterans, outstanding performers

in training, representatives of local party and Soviet agencies, as well as visiting combat glory museums and rooms. In the evening hours it is useful to show students the following documentary films: "Oath to the Homeland," "Prepared for Military Service," the feature films "Private Aleksandr Matrosov" and "Deathless Garrison," and the filmstrip "Lofty and Honorable Obligation of the Soviet Servicemen."

Literature for Propagandists

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Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, articles 31, 32, 62, 63.

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TROOP INDOCTRINATION: MILITARY REGULATIONS

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 18, Sep 80 signed to press 3 Sep 80 pp 70-76

[Article: "USSR Armed Forces Regulations -- Code of Laws on Military Service"]

[Text] The objective of classes on this topic is to assist young soldiers and sailors in more thoroughly comprehending the essence and significance of military regulations in the life and activities of the Soviet Armed Forces and to mobilize personnel for exemplary observance of the demands of regulations and their duties of service.

Two hours are allocated for study of this topic. It is recommended that the class be conducted by the lecture method with a lively, extended discussion. It is desirable extensively to enlist commanders, political workers and the best-prepared staff and service officers of combined units, units and warships for conduct of this class.

The following items must be covered during the class: 1. Role and significance of USSR Armed Forces regulations in army and navy life and activities; 2. V. I. Lenin, the CPSU, and USSR Armed Forces regulations on military discipline; 3. Strictly observe the demands of regulations and be a disciplined serviceman.

The instructor should note in his brief introduction that the June (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum was a significant event in the affairs of the party and the entire Soviet people. The plenum adopted a decision to convene the 26th CPSU Congress. "It is a very good thing," stated Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his speech at the official meeting in Alma-Ata dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, "that preparations for the coming 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union have already become the business not only of Communists but of our entire people as well."

With each passing day socialist competition to honor the 26th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner is gathering momentum throughout the country. Soviet Armed Forces personnel are also actively involved in this competition. Army and navy personnel are endeavoring to honor the forthcoming Communist Party congress with new achievements in training and service, by further strengthening discipline and organization, and by increasing vigilance, combat readiness, and raising the level of military proficiency. Personnel are assisted in successfully accomplishing the tasks of pre-congress competition by a deep sense of responsibility for the security of the homeland, firm knowledge of USSR Armed Forces regulations and the ability to be firmly guided by regulations in their military service activities.

1. Role and Significance of USSR Armed Forces Regulations in Army and Navy Life and Activities

USSR Armed Forces Regulations constitute a code of laws of military service, one of the most important foundations of personnel training and indoctrination. They present in concentrated form the demands of the Communist Party and Soviet state pertaining to continuous combat readiness by troops and naval forces, and the basic provisions pertaining to their life and combat activities. It is not surprising that in the army and navy community regulations are called a concise encyclopedia of military knowledge, a compendium of counsel and precepts, indispensable to the military man in carrying out the duties of military service.

Soviet military regulations date from adoption by the Red Army in the fall of 1918 of the "Sluzhebnaya knizhka krasnoarmeytsa" [Red Armyman's Service Book]. The service book was examined and approved by V. I. Lenin. It contained the text of the RSFSR Constitution, the Decree on Establishment of the Red Army, the text of the official oath (military oath), and an appeal to those taking the oath. The Service Book also spelled out the basic duties of commanders and men, the most important points of military tactics, and contained excerpts from Suvorov's "Nauka pobezhdat'" [Science of Winning].

The instructor should then relate how on 29 November 1918 the All-Russian Central Executive Committee ratified the Internal Service Regulations and Manual of Garrison Duties, and in January 1919 -- the Field Service Regulations, Drill Regulations, and Disciplinary Regulations. The instructor should note that the first regulations and manuals laid down the legal foundations of discipline and order in the army and navy and regulated military internal affairs and daily activities, procedures and modes of combat operations. They embodied the ideas of V. I. Lenin on the genuinely popular character of the Red Army and the root principles of Soviet military organizational development, training and indoctrination of personnel. Adoption of the first military regulations played a major role in the establishment, development and improvement of the Armed Forces of the young Soviet state and increasing their combat power.

Military regulations were subsequently reworked and enlarged time and again. Qualitative improvement of regulations took place taking account of changes in the societal affairs of our society and the organizational structure of the army and navy, and adoption into the military of new combat equipment, the latest advances in military science and art of warfare, and experience in training and indoctrinating personnel. The present general military regulations were adopted in the army and navy in 1975. This constituted evidence of tireless concern on the part of the Communist Party and Soviet state for further growth of the country's defense might and increased Armed Forces combat readiness.

Regulations the requirements of which are mandatory for all army and navy personnel are called general military regulations. These regulations include the following: USSR Armed Forces Internal Service Regulations; USSR Armed Forces Disciplinary Regulations; USSR Armed Forces Manual of Garrison and Guard Duties; and USSR Armed Forces Drill Regulations. The first three were ratified by Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Drill Regulations were brought into effect by order of the USSR Minister of Defense.

The trainees' attention should be drawn to the fact that general military regulations reflect the achievements of our societal and governmental system at the stage of developed socialism, the many years of experience in Soviet military organizational development, and a wealth of practical experience in training and indoctrination of personnel. Regulations formally state one of the most important points of Soviet military science, that people, possessing a mastery of modern combat equipment and weapons, conditioned morally and physically, and totally dedicated to the cause of communism, constitute a decisive force in combat and in attaining victory over the adversary.

Adoption of new general military regulations was prompted by the profound qualitative changes which have taken place in the army and navy and by the increased demands of the Communist Party and Soviet state on their combat readiness. Today the Soviet Armed Forces are armed forces of a state of all the people; they are the beloved creation of the multinational Soviet people -- a historically new social and international community of people; they are not only a school of combat skills but also a fine school of ideological and physical conditioning, discipline and organization; they are a living embodiment of socialist internationalism; they stand reliable guard over the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and constitute a bulwark of world peace. "Thanks to the constant concern of the party and people," noted USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, "our Armed Forces have in their technical equipment, organizational structure, control and support system substantially surpassed that level at which they stood at the end of the Great Patriotic War. Their entire contemporary organizational development is taking place on the basis of the latest achievements of scientific and technological progress."

The principal determining indicator of the might of army and navy is their high degree of combat readiness. Our country's fundamental law states that the duty of the USSR Armed Forces to the people is reliably to defend the socialist homeland and to be in a continuous state of combat readiness guaranteeing an immediate rebuff to any aggressor. This is the primary task of Soviet servicemen. And they have an attitude of deep understanding, with a feeling of personal responsibility for the security of the homeland, toward performing this task and toward improving their military expertise. With this, the propagandist notes, Soviet servicemen are sacredly observing a demand of the USSR Constitution, the military oath and military regulations -- to maintain a constant and continuous state of readiness resolutely to crush any aggressor.

It is desirable to state further that the necessity of drafting present general military regulations was also evoked by further improvement in Soviet military legislation. In 1967 the Universal Military Service Obligation Law was promulgated in the USSR. Warrant officer ranks were adopted in the army and navy in 1971. A new statute on officer and extended service personnel service went into effect. All these documents are reflected in regulations.

The propagandist then proceeds to a description of general military regulations and explains to the men their basic function and content.

The USSR Armed Forces Internal Service Regulations specify the general and job-related duties of the various categories of military personnel, relationships between them, between superiors and subordinates, veteran personnel and newcomers, the procedure of issuing and executing orders, rules of military courtesy and

conduct of personnel. Personnel are placed, the daily routine is established, military personnel medical care is organized, personnel are given leaves and liberty, and are mustered on alarm pursuant to the provisions of these regulations. Regulations also specify the procedure of performance of interior service by the daily duty detail.

Pursuant to the 1 August 1977 Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, regulations begin with the text of the National Anthem of the USSR. The National Anthem is followed by the text of the military oath and the Statute on the Colors of the Military Unit. On the basis of this ukase, amendments were made in regulations, pursuant to which personnel shall sing the USSR National Anthem on holidays and on completion of general battalion or regimental (camp) muster.

USSR Armed Forces Disciplinary Regulations specify the substance of Soviet military discipline, the basic requirements of discipline, procedures established in the army and navy, kinds of commendations and punishments, and the disciplinary authorities of command personnel.

USSR Armed Forces Manual of Garrison and Guard Duties regulates matters pertaining to organization and conduct of garrison and guard duties. These regulations specify the authorities and responsibilities of garrison officials and military personnel standing guard duty, and the procedure of conduct of garrison measures with troop participation. These regulations also specify the procedure of placing wreaths at memorials and graves of servicemen who died for the freedom and independence of our homeland.

USSR Armed Forces Drill Regulations specify the rules and procedure of performance of drill movements by individuals and subunits, subunit and unit formations, inspection parade procedure, duties of personnel prior to and during formation, as well as methods of movement on the battlefield.

The daily lives and combat training of Soviet naval personnel serving on ships is regulated in addition by Regulations Governing the Navy (Service Afloat). They specify the procedure of daily life and combat training on board ship, the duties of enlisted personnel, petty officers, warrant officers and officers, and rules and regulations of performance of ship's routine duties.

Also in effect in the Armed Forces are field manuals. They specify the duties and procedures of actions by personnel in battle, the basic principles of conduct of combat, and troop control procedures. Field manuals constitute, as it were, a concentrated presentation of modern Soviet art of warfare and science of winning. They comprehensively take into account the character and features of contemporary warfare and define modes of troop actions under conditions of employment of the most modern weapons and combat equipment.

Completing presentation of material on the first topic item, the propagandist shall note that the main idea of our military regulations is the personal responsibility of military personnel for defense of the socialist homeland, total faithfulness to military duty and the military oath, selfless service to the people and homeland, and maintenance of troops and naval forces at a high level of vigilance and continuous combat readiness. Regulations serve as a reliable guide in the actions of

military personnel and help them proceed correctly at all times and in all things, achieving successful execution of combat and political training plans.

2. V. I. Lenin, the CPSU, and USSR Armed Forces Regulations on Military Discipline

When presenting material pertaining to the second topic item, it is desirable that the propagandist relate to personnel the behests of V. I. Lenin and the demands of the Communist Party pertaining to strengthening organization and order in the army and navy. The instructor should emphasize that from the first days of existence of the Soviet state V. I. Lenin constantly pointed out that a new societal system was inconceivable without establishment of a new discipline. He saw it as the basis for the entire success of building socialism.

V. I. Lenin saw as the essence of state discipline unconditional observance of the laws of the Soviet authorities. This is quite understandable, since discipline in our country serves the cause of strengthening the societal and governmental system, implementation of plans for building communism, and indoctrination of the new man. It is also directed toward further increase in the defense might of the USSR.

V. I. Lenin considered a high degree of military discipline as a special category of general state discipline to be the foundation of the fighting efficiency and combat readiness of the army and navy. Discipline permeates all elements of the military organization, increases the combat power of the Armed Forces, ensures order and organization in the units and a high degree of personnel responsibility and efficiency. This is why V. I. Lenin stated that all laws on the Red Army and all orders should be observed and executed not out of fear but out of conscience, with discipline maintained in every way possible. Inefficiency and lack of responsibility is the most dangerous evil which, as Vladimir Il'ich noted, in military affairs often leads inevitably to catastrophe, chaos, panic, scattering of authority, and defeat. He demanded unconditional precision and organization in ensuring discipline and self-discipline, order and efficiency, declaring merciless war against those who undermined order in the military.

V. I. Lenin emphasized that iron discipline should permeate all aspects of army and navy life and activities. In a letter entitled "Everything for the Struggle Against Denikin!" he noted that extreme military discipline and military vigilance are essential in the ranks of the Red Army.

The instructor should further explain to the men that discpline is first and foremost conscientious obedience, subordination of one's own will to that of the commander. V. I. Lenin considered the principle of one-man command to be the most important and advisable in troop leadership. In the opinion of Vladimir Il'ich, a particularly valuable element in one-man command is the fact that it ensures the strict responsibility of commanders for the assigned work sector and promotes strengthening of military discipline and development of unity of will and actions on the part of the army organism. "...How can the strictest unity of volition be secured?" asked V. I. Lenin. He replied: "By subordination of the will of thousands to the will of a single individual" ("Poln. Sobr. Soch." [Complete Works], Vol 36, page 200).

Substantiating the significance of Soviet military discipline, the leader of our party and state profoundly revealed its class content and root difference from the discipline existing in the armies of capitalist states. He gave an appraisal of the

essence of imperialist armies. Vladimir Il'ich emphasized that the bourgeois army is the most calcified instrument of support of the old system, the most rigid bulwark of bourgeois discipline, support of the rule of capital, preservation and indoctrination of slavish obedience and subordination to it by the toilers (see "Poln. Sobr. Soch.," Vol 37, page 295).

Bourgeois armies are an instrument in the hands of the exploiter classes, reflect their interests, oppress the freedom of the toilers, and deprive them of many civil and political rights. Discipline in the armed forces of capitalist countries is grounded on blind subordination, on fear of punishment, and is maintained by means of excessive drill, fanning the flames of ethnic hostility and bestial instincts in military personnel, and by drumming lying anticommunist propaganda into the heads of army and navy personnel.

In contrast to the discipline of bourgeois armies, Soviet military discipline is grounded on the principles of Communist ideology and morality and promotes the cause of the struggle for victory and consolidation of the new societal and governmental system. It not only imposes upon military personnel rigorously defined duties but at the same time expresses their societal interests and safeguards their political and civil rights. Therefore its demands are perceived by military personnel as a comprehended necessity, as a most important condition for successful building of communism and a guarantee of the invincible might of the Soviet Armed Forces. It is precisely the conscious nature of Soviet military discipline which makes it especially firm and comprises a leading element of that discipline. V. I. Lenin stressed that the Red Army established unprecedently firm discipline not through fear of punishment but on the basis of conscientiousness, dedication, and self-sacrifice on the part of the workers and peasants themselves.

Soviet military discipline is grounded on a high degree of political awareness of military personnel, their total devotion to the socialist homeland, Communist Party and Soviet Government, and a deep understanding of their patriotic duty and internationalist tasks. Soviet military personnel respect for the laws of our nation, the military oath and military regulations, total faith in their commanders and military superiors, in the justification for and correctness of their orders and instructions, and an endeavor by army and navy personnel to subordinate their will, abilities, feelings and desires to the interests of military service are most fully manifested precisely in conscientious obedience.

Lenin's behests on strengthening military discipline have retained their significance under present-day conditions. Our party is constantly guided by them in practical activities pertaining to all-out strengthening of the fighting efficiency and combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces. "The CPSU," states the Party Program, "is doing everything to ensure that the Soviet Armed Forces are a smooth, precision organism, possess a high degree of organization and discipline, perform in an exemplary manner the tasks assigned by the party, government and people, and are prepared at all times to offer a devastating rebuff to the imperialist aggressors."

We should further note that discipline is needed by army and navy personnel in order to ensure continuous combat readiness, and in order successfully to master combat equipment and weapons and to surmount the difficulties of military service. Discipline forms the foundation of the entire service of military personnel, their lives, training, daily routine and leisure-time activities.

Just what is military discipline, and what is its essence?

The USSR Armed Forces Disciplinary Regulations define military discipline. They state that military discipline is strict and precise observance by all military personnel of order and the rules established by Soviet laws and military regulations. It is grounded on awareness by each and every serviceman of his military duty and personal responsibility for defense of the homeland -- the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Regulations state that military discipline shall be achieved: by instilling in military personnel a Communist ideological outlook, excellent moral-political and fighting qualities, and conscientious obedience to commanders, and by maintaining in the unit (subunit, naval ship) procedure laid down by regulations; by daily demandingness of commanders on subordinates, by respect for their personal dignity, by constant concern for them, and by skillful combining and correct application of measures of persuasion and coercion.

Military discipline, according to the USSR Armed Forces Disciplinary Regulations, obliges each and every serviceman: strictly to observe Soviet laws and precisely to carry out the demands of the military oath, military regulations, orders and instructions by commanders; staunchly to endure all the burdens and privations of military service, willingly to shed one's blood and sacrifice one's very life in performance of one's military duty; strictly to guard military and state secrets; to be honest, truthful, to study military affairs in a conscientious manner and to make every effort to safeguard the weapons, combat and other equipment, military and civil property entrusted to one's care; to show respect to commanders and superiors, and to observe the rules of military courtesy and the military salute; to conduct oneself with dignity and honor off the post, to refrain from and to restrain others from disturbances of public order, and to make every effort to help protect the honor and dignity of citizens.

The interests of defense of the homeland, emphasizes Article 6 of the Disciplinary Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces, oblige the commander resolutely and firmly to demand observance of military discipline and order and to respond to every offense or breach of regulations by a subordinate. A commander's order possesses the force of law for subordinates. An order should be executed unquestioningly, precisely and promptly.

When completing presentation of material pertaining to the second topic item, the instructor should direct the men's attention to the importance for each and every serviceman, from the time he enters military service, to develop conscientiously within himself the habit of discipline, obedience, and a high degree of efficiency. At all times and in all things, whether in the barracks, in the classroom, combat vehicle depot, or at training exercises in the field, he should observe the established rules and military order, acting in strict conformity with Lenin's behests and party demands of military discipline, as enjoined by the oath and regulations, the honor and conscience of the armed defender of the homeland.

3. Strictly Carry Out the Demands of Regulations and Be a Disciplined Serviceman

During presentation of the material of the third topic item it is essential to emphasize that successful execution of the demands of military regulations depends first and foremost on the degree to which each serviceman is permeated by a feeling of responsibility for the state of discipline on his crew, at his action station, in his unit, warship, and the degree to which he is implacable toward existing shortcomings.

The 25th CPSU Congress demanded further strengthening of rule of law and discipline, improvement of legislation, development of democracy, and improvement in indoctrination of workers in a spirit of strict observance of Soviet laws, the rules of socialist intercourse and standards of Communist ethics and morality. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stated in his Report at the Congress that, while we are concerned with total development of the individual and the rights of citizens, we at the same time devote due and proper attention to problems of strengthening social discipline and observance by all citizens of their obligations to society. The 25th CPSU Congress called upon all party and public organizations, together with government establishments, to ensure that each and every citizen approaches his obligations and the interests of the people in a responsible manner, strengthening moral and legal education. These instructions have a direct application to the Soviet Armed Forces. It is important to note that the role and responsiblity of the military community in strengthening military discipline are greater today than ever before. It is difficult to conceive of the body of men in any subunit without firm military discipline. It is precisely organization, firm procedure laid down by regulations, and subordination to the single will of the commander which enable subunits, units, and naval ships to be at all times at a high state of combat readiness and to be capable of successfully performing any task assigned by the homeland. This is why military regulations oblige each and every enlisted man to display a high degree of discipline and efficiency and to make every effort to assist commanders in maintaining organization and order in the subunit, unit, and warship.

Communists, Komsomol members, and subunit activists are called upon to show an example in this area. It is their party and Komsomol duty to be a model of efficiency and obedience, precise execution of the demands of regulations, and to achieve a high degree of organization in the subunit. Precise execution of the demands of regulations, field manuals and commander orders, in combination with constant concern for all aspects of personnel life and activities make it possible to form and shape fighting collectives which are strong because of their solidarity, organization, and healthy moral climate.

The instructor should emphasize that the role of such factors of army fighting efficiency and combat readiness as time discipline, discipline of personal and group responsibility of military personnel for performance of combat missions, discipline of exemplary, intelligent operation and maintenance of combat equipment and weapons, with the strictest observance of the appropriate regulations, instructions, technical regulations and standards has become immeasurably greater under present-day conditions. Alert duty discipline has arisen, which requires of personnel a high degree of psychological and physical stress, and concentration of all one's abilities and skills on combat mission performance. The importance of such moral and volitional qualities of military personnel as honesty, truthfulness, courage, self-sacrifice, and awareness of one's civic and military duty has increased.

A special role is assigned to the time factor, which is of exceptional importance for combat readiness. In past wars fairly long periods of time were allocated for making troops ready for combat, while today the great speeds of missiles and aircraft require that troops be brought to a state of combat readiness literally in minutes. It is not surprising that when working on combat training problems and performance standards in subunits, units and warships, a persistent effort is made to gain every possible minute and second, for speed and precision of action by each and every man.

Success in maintaining a high level of combat readiness is inconceivable without the discipline of exemplary, skilled operation and maintenance of combat equipment and weapons. Today's combat equipment consists of highly complex devices. The procedure of operation and maintenance of modern equipment and weapons is determined by appropriate manuals and instructions. Departure from the requirements of these manuals and instructions and failure to observe technical procedures, sequence of actions and specified standards are intolerable.

A high degree of military discipline is especially needed when standing alert duty, during guard and watch duty, and on daily duty detail. Required here as nowhere else are the highest degree of organization of personnel, strict order, exceptionally precise execution of all instructions, rules and procedures regulating service.

An important role is played by forming habits of self-discipline in personnel. Self-discipline presupposes a serviceman's ability to impose high demands on himself, critically to evaluate his actions, and to be deeply aware of his personal responsibility for successful accomplishment of missions by the subunit, unit, and warship.

In the process of performance of military service, many military specialists remain alone for many long hours. Frequently it is only self-discipline which "checks" their actions and impels them to make a total effort to perform the task assigned by their commander. Self-discipline suppresses fear and maintains a serviceman's resolve to perform an act of gallantry. The writer P. Pavlenko put it quite nicely: "Nobody can compel a man to display heroism, or cowardice as well. Everything comes from within. One and the same heavy fire produces courage from the heart of one person and cowardice in another. One and the same incentive -- to live! -- impels the former forward, toward the enemy, and the latter back, toward the rear....

"Nobody can issue an order to perform an act of gallantry other than one's own heart. And that heart is great which can make the commander's will one's own and achieve execution of that will."

The instructor must stress that each element of procedure laid down by regulations ensures precision and organization in training and maintaining continuous combat readiness of the unit or ship. Unswerving observance of this procedure helps form in personnel discipline, efficiency and collectivism, friendship and military comradeship. It is the primary obligation of each serviceman to possess firm knowledge of military regulations and to carry them out precisely and punctually. The following sayings are quite correct: "If you follow regulations, you will earn honor and glory," and "Being on friendly terms with regulations means serving the homeland faithfully."

During the class it is advisable to relate to the men the responsiblity of military personnel for observance of military discipline and maintaining procedure laid down by regulations. It will be appropriate to quote during the class the following excerpt from the USSR Constitution: "Defense of the homeland is the sacred duty of every citizen of the USSR. Betrayal of the homeland is a very grave crime against the people." Violation of the oath, going over to the side of the enemy, doing harm to the military might of the state, and espionage are most serious crimes, which are punished with all the severity of the law.

The instructor should explain what crimes result in criminal prosecution of military personnel, and he should warn them that severe punishment for military offenses is inevitable and irreversible. Insubordination toward a superior, failure to carry out an order, desertion, deliberate destruction of or damage to military property, violation of regulations pertaining to guard duty as well as service in alert-duty subunits, and divulging military and state secrets are serious, intolerable crimes.

It is essential that servicemen thoroughly understand that disgraceful instances of violations of the military oath and regulations are absolutely intolerable. A resolute campaign must be waged against such incidents, since they do serious detriment to the Soviet Armed Forces, their fighting efficiency and combat readiness. In conclusion the instructor should discuss the tasks of strengthening procedure laid down by regulations in the unit, on board ship, in the subunit, and one should cite examples of flawless performance of duty by leading personnel, precise observance of regulations by such personnel, and one should criticize those who violate established order. One should emphasize thereby that the excellent moral qualities of Soviet military personnel are constantly manifested in their military service deeds and daily conduct.

Our people have respect for their servicemen. They are accustomed to seeing in military personnel a model of good breeding, modesty, willingness at all times to help, and to display the finest character traits of the Soviet citizen. By the entire content of his lecture (discussion), the propagandist leads his audience to the conclusion that the excellent moral-political and fighting qualities of the Soviet serviceman, absolute and precise execution by each and every soldier and sailor of military regulations and the orders of their commanders constitute one of the most important conditions for maintaining the army and navy in a state of continuous combat readiness. Thus knowledge and observance of regulations is a primary obligation of military personnel and the legal and moral law of military service.

The Communist Party, the Soviet Government, and all Soviet citizens have deep faith in their Armed Forces and view them as a reliable shield of our multinational homeland and a guarantee for building a Communist society. The Soviet Army and Navy embody the courage, staunchness and heroism of the Soviet people. They have always been a school of acquisition of excellent moral-political and fighting qualities. Today this trait has assumed even greater significance. Military service helps successfully accomplish one of the most important tasks advanced by the party -- forming of a conscientious builder and defender of the new society. It enables military personnel to achieve the heights of technical skill and develops in them a desire for discipline, order, and organization. Service in the Soviet Armed Forces develops in young people Communist moral fiber and deep devotion to the homeland, the party and people.

The men of the Soviet Army and Navy, just as the entire Soviet people, enthusiastically approve of and support the wise domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. In the complex international situation caused by further escalation of the aggressiveness of imperialism, particularly the United States and NATO, they consider it their sacred duty to work tirelessly to increase vigilance, to strengthen the might of the homeland, and to work even more persistently to achieve new success in combat and political training. The defenders of the homeland are prepared at all times honorably to carry out their patriotic and internationalist duty and to honor the 26th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner. Marching shoulder to shoulder with

the armies of the Warsaw Pact nations, the Soviet Armed Forces are vigilantly guarding the great achievements of socialism.

In the evening it is recommended that young military personnel study V. I. Lenin's "Appeal to the Red Army" ("Poln. Sobr. Soch.," Vol 38, pp 234-235), "On Labor Discipline" ("Poln. Sobr. Soch.," Vol 40, page 232), and "Letter to the Workers and Peasants on Victory Over Kolchak" ("Poln. Sobr. Soch.," Vol 39, pp 152, 155, 156); Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's "CPSU Central Committee Report and Present Party Tasks in the Area of Domestic and Foreign Policy" ("Materialy XXV s"yezda KPSS" [Proceedings of the 25th CPSU Congress], pp 75-76, 83); the Proceedings of the June (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum (PRAVDA, 24 June 1980); Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the official meeting in Alma-Ata dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Kazakh SSR and the Communist Party of Kazakhstan (PRAVDA, 30 August 1980).

It is necessary to ensure that copies of general military regulations as well as visual aids on the subject are available to the groups during independent study and at classes. It is beneficial to copy out on separate sheets of paper V. I. Lenin's statements on the significance of the military discipline, as well as certain articles from the Disciplinary Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces. It is desirable to display in class the service record cards of outstanding performers in training and leaders in socialist competition to honor the 26th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner.

Literature for Propagandists

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SOVIET COMMENTS ON U.S. POLICY TOWARD LATIN AMERICA

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 18, Sep 80 signed to press 3 Sep 80 pp 77-81

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences V. Selivanov: "Hegemonist Aspirations of U.S. Imperialism in Latin America"]

[Text] Speaking at an official meeting in Alma-Ata in August 1980, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stated: "Those who are presently determining U.S. foreign policy obviously fail to see or do not want to see the historic changes in the world arena and the new world balance of power. They are still hoping that they will succeed in going against the will of peoples, in subordinating to their domination other sovereign nations which are unable to stand up for themselves, and they want to dictate policy to these nations and control their natural resources." Imperialism would like to impede the objective process of world renewal.

The content of the U.S. President's traditional "State of the Union" message delivered to Congress in January of this year, as well as J. Carter's speech before Congress, which were permeated by a spirit of "cold war," eloquently attest precisely to this. They openly state the U.S. claim to a "leadership role in the world." "Leadership role" is defined as Washington's intention to impose its own way in any region, on any nation, and in those cases where the U.S. Administration considers it advisable, to employ any means, including arms, to oppose national liberation, revolutionary and all progressive movements. The White House unceremoniously declares various regions of the world to be spheres of "vital" U.S. interests.

Latin America is the target of the constant expansionist aspirations of U.S. imperialism. Economic links have been in the past and continue to be the main, determining factors in relations between the United States and Latin America. In recent years, under conditions of sharp aggravation of conflicts with developing countries, the economic importance of the Latin American region for the United States has been increasing to an even greater extent. At the present time Latin America plays a very important role in supplying the United States with mineral raw materials and fuel. Thirteen of 20 basic raw materials imported by the United States come from this region of the world. The Latin American countries serve as suppliers precisely of those raw materials on the import of which the U.S. economy is most dependent. Latin America accounts for 99 percent of U.S. imports of tin concentrate, bauxite -- 96 percent, niobium -- 88 percent, fluorspar -- 80 percent, beryllium -- 71 percent, lead -- 57 percent, molybdenum -- 53 percent, copper -- 47 percent, and iron ore -- 35 percent.

The U.S. monopolies pump out of Latin America more than three fourths of all petroleum products imported by the United States.

In addition, the Latin American countries possess enormous, although poorly surveyed up to the present time, mineral raw materials and fuel resources, which prompts Washington to do everything it can to retain access to these storehouses of natural wealth. As stated by Ortiz Mena, president of the Inter-American Development Bank, "Latin America..., which possesses large oil reserves and potential mineral resources... is obviously becoming even more important to the United States as a supplier of these commodities."

The methods of exploitation of the peoples of Latin America by U.S. imperialism are quite diversified. U.S. capital frequently acts under the guise of Latin American national or multinational companies. Employment of these new methods and vigorous conduct of a policy of economic neocolonialism are leading to even more intensive exploitation of the countries of Latin America. The profits of the foreign monopolies in this region of the world are also growing correspondingly rapidly. In the first half of the 1960's annual transfer of profits from Latin America averaged 1.3 billion dollars a year, while in 1977 the figure was in excess of 9 billion dollars.

Steady strengthening of the world socialist system and the collapse of colonial empires in Asia and Africa are leading to radical changes in the world balance of power between socialism and capitalism, inspiring the Latin American peoples to a resolute struggle against the oppression of North American imperialism. The system of imperialist oppression of Latin America is experiencing a crisis. It is based on aggravation of the conflicts between the countries of this region and the U.S. imperialist monopolies.

In order to preserve and consolidate its position on the Latin American Continent, U.S. imperialism is continuing to utilize the military-political mechanism created by it here in the postwar period. This mechanism is based on two main factors: a certain identity of the class interests and strategy aims of the U.S. military-industrial complex and Latin American reactionary military circles; numerous multilateral and bilateral treaties and agreements (the principal agreement in the "Inter-American Mutual Assistance Treaty," or the Rio Treaty, which was signed in 1947 and which opened up extensive opportunities for U.S. interference in the affairs of the Latin American countries, which offer Washington the opportunity to control the situation to a significant degree.

U.S. military bases and facilities in Latin America, which total close to 50, serve as the foundation points of the military-political mechanism. Recently the U.S. television broadcasting network NBC, quoting highly-placed Pentagon officials, reported intentions by the U.S. Defense Department "to increase the combat readiness" of the Roosevelt Roads military base in Puerto Rico, bases in the Bahama Islands, in Panama, as well as in other parts of Latin America. The Pentagon bosses, whose influence on the White House and the U.S. Congress is steadily increasing, attach considerable military-political importance to these bases under conditions of the increasing aggressiveness of U.S. foreign policy. CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, replying to questions put by the weekly magazine VORWAERTS, stated: "It is not we but the United States which has established dozens of military bases stationing bombers and submarines carrying nuclear and other long-range weapons...."

The Pentagon attaches particular importance to military bases in the Caribbean region, since air, land and sea lines of communication, as well as the waters of the North Atlantic, can be controlled from these bases. The influential U.S. naval journal PROCEEDINGS stated the following in regard to the complex of U.S. military bases in Panama, the largest in the Caribbean region, where the Panama Canal links the Pacific and Atlantic oceans: "Control of the canal is of enormous significance for national security, which is inseparably linked with the security of the Western Hemisphere. Naturally the principal mission of naval forces is control of sea-lanes and water boundaries in the Caribbean-Gulf of Mexico region, as well as control of the South Atlantic in the narrowing between Brazil and Africa. The vast ocean oval formed by the Greater and Lesser Antilles contains a strategic focal area through which run 13 major shipping lanes leading directly to the canal. Millions of tons of strategic goods are transported along these sea-lanes to the United States and its allies."

Reports have appeared in the Latin American press that the United States is seeking opportunities to build new bases in the southern cone of South America. And this is not surprising: the Strait of Magellan, Tierra del Fuego and the Drake Passage are becoming increasingly important each year, in connection with an increase in the number of large-displacement ships. In recent years more than 500 heavy-tonnage ships have passed through the Strait of Magellan year year.

The Dominican Republic was visited by U.S. General Schweitzer at the beginning of this year. The purpose of his visit, reported the Prensa Latina news agency, was to obtain from the government of the Dominican Republic consent to build a new U.S. military base in that country. The same purpose was pursued by U.S. Government officials who visited Uruguay in February 1980. All these bases are assigned the role of base facilities for implementation of a policy of "reliance on strength, from a position of strength," as U.S. President Carter stated at the end of February in an interview with editors of a number of provincial newspapers.

As we know, in recent years U.S. military-political leaders have been implementing on a global scale the so-called "oceanic strategy," the main content of which consists in concentrating the principal might of strategic offensive forces in the World Ocean and in utilization of the navy as a major means of achieving Washington's aggressive aims.

Events indicate that Latin America is becoming an important target of implementation of the "oceanic strategy." This applies particularly to the Caribbean region, where there has been occurring since October of last year a steady buildup of U.S. naval forces. By May 1980 41 warships, 350 military aircraft and 20,000 military personnel were concentrated in this region. They include the newest amphibious landing ships and Marine assault units. During these months, U.S. Navy task forces conducted several large-scale exercises, at which principal attention was focused on amphibious landing drills.

An operational command was set up in Key West (Florida) on President Carter's personal instructions. According to the U.S. newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, this command includes a navy admiral, a Marine brigadier general, and approximately 250 staff officers, who are engaged in drawing up "emergency" plans. Subsequently an Associated Press correspondent reported that Rear Admiral Arthur Whitford, commander of naval forces in the Caribbean, had announced establishment of a new "special

naval detachment" in the Caribbean, in view of strengthening of the antiimperialist movement in that region. Arthur Knoizen, stated specifically that establishment of this new detachment, which would also be based at Key West, "is only one step toward expanding U.S. naval presence." He declared in a patently threatening tone that warships "will more frequently visit Caribbean ports, although this is not to everybody's liking."

Washington also intends to enlist the naval forces of a number of Latin American countries in implementation of its "oceanic strategy." Attesting to this is the Unidas-XX inter-American naval exercise held at the end of last year, conducted under the direction of the U.S. Navy's Southern Command, with headquarters on the island of Trinidad. Recently it was stated in the U.S. press that the navies of the Latin American countries, which have been assigned the mission of increasing combat activeness in the area of "defense against foreign intervention," will receive the latest military hardware from the United States. Incidentally, only the Chilean junta responded "enthusiastically" to such appeals. A different reaction is greeting U.S. attempts to draw into implementation of "oceanic strategy" those Latin American countries which are insisting on a policy in international affairs which is independent of the United States.

U.S. military-political leaders are continuing attempts to create a new aggressive naval bloc in the South Atlantic. Recently the Inter-American Security Council and the Institute of Inter-American Relations published a scholarly study entitled "Security of the Free World and the South Atlantic." This "scholarly work" is based on the materials of a closed seminar held in Washington with the participation of political and military experts from the United States, Great Britain, South Africa and a number of Latin American countries. Safeguarding of the raw materials interests of imperialism would become one of the main tasks of the bloc, because the overwhelming majority of the 25,000 vessels which sail the South Atlantic each year serve U.S. or "multinational" moncpolies. The NATO countries receive along these routes 50 percent of their oil and 70 percent of other strategic materials.

Highly-placed representatives of the Pentagon and U.S. State Department are intensively "courting" the governments of those Latin American countries the navies of which they would like to see as part of the naval forces of the new bloc. But it has proven difficult to draw Latin Americans into this risky adventure. Therefore the organizers of the seminar in Washington directly proposed that the South Atlantic be included within the sphere of operations of Western military alliances, particularly NATO. They also believe that the naval forces of a number of South American countries and South Africa should be enlisted to participation in joint military operations in this region.

During the last two decades the world has witnessed vast changes in Latin America. During these years socialist Cuba has shone like a beacon light of freedom in this region, serving for the Latin American peoples as a vivid example of heroism and successful building of a new life. Overthrow of the bloody dictatorship of Somoza, a stooge of U.S. imperialism, by the people of Nicaragua in July 1979 also indicates the possibilities of a successful struggle against U.S. imperialism in Latin America. Within a short period of time a number of important socioeconomic reforms in the interest of the majority of the people have been carried in Nicaragua; measures have been taken to protect the achievements of the revolution, and considerable work has been accomplished in restoring the economy, which had been

shattered in the course of the civil war. Relations are being established between the new Nicaragua and the socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, countries which are helping the Nicaraguan people overcome the difficult legacy of the overthrown regime. In March of this year, during a visit to the Soviet Union by a government-party delegation from the Republic of Nicaragua, trade-economic, scientific and cultural cooperation agreements were signed. These agreements are already being implemented.

The example of victorious revolutions in Cuba and Nicaragua inspires to selfless struggle the patriots of El Salvador and Guatemala, as well as revolutionaries and patriots in other countries where pro-American dictator regimes are still in power.

The growth of the revolutionary and antiimperialist struggle in Latin America is also indicated by more active participation by the countries of this region in the nonaligned movement. It is notable that at the Sixth Conference of Heads of State and Government of Nonaligned Countries (September 1979) was the first to be held in Latin America, in the capital of the world's first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere -- Havana.

The upsurge in the antiimperialist liberation movement south of the Rio Grande angers ruling circles in Washington. It is not surprising that at the end of last year the Pentagon began carrying out a number of military provocations which were clearly directed against socialist Cuba, which serves as an inspiring example for other countries in this region. Naval maneuvers held in the Caribbean in October of last year involved chiefly the landing of a Marine amphibious assault force in the area of the U.S. navy base at Guantanamo, on Cuban territory. Ships involved in this operation included the newest amphibious assault ship, "Nassau," and the amphibious landing ships "Plymouth Rock" and "Spartanburg County," which carried subunits of the U.S. Marine Corps 38th Assault Unit, tanks, a howitzer battery, antitank guns, mortars, and heavy machineguns. Colonel (P'yantadofi), commander of this provocational operation, code-named "Operation Rain (Forseks)," stated in an interview to a UPI correspondent that the objective of the exercise was to "demonstrate that we possess the boldness and capability to seize Guantanamo Bay and to hold this area."

The military provocation on the Cuban coast in October 1979 was conceived by Washington not as an isolated act but as the beginning of an extended anti-Cuban demonstration of U.S. military might. The newspaper WASHINGTON POST reported that as soon as the U.S. Marine subunits landed at Guantanamo leave this base, "they will be followed by a landing by others, who in turn will be replaced by another contingent, in order to emphasize U.S. pledges regarding this base and U.S. capability to reinforce and strengthen it."

An even larger-scale provocational action was planned against Cuba in the course of the "Solid Shield-80" naval exercise which began in mid-May 1980. During this exercise the Pentagon's intention to stress military pressure on Cuba was once again displayed. U.S. strategists should not forget, however, that the heroic people of Cuba are not alone in their struggle. They are bolstered by the indestructible friendship and effective support of the USSR and the other brother socialist countries as well as the increasing solidarity of the peoples of the countries of the Western Hemisphere and the entire world.

Early in May U.S. news services reported that an amphibious landing at Guantanamo as well as other military actions on the territory of this base, which were to take place in the course of this exercise according to the Pentagon's plans, were being cancelled. Addressing a mass rally in Havana, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party Fidel Castro, Chairman of the State Council and Republic Council of Ministers, called this retreat by the imperialists from their initial aggressive intentions a victory for the Cuban people and international solidarity. This solidarity, and particularly the fraternal unity of the nations of the socialist community, as stated in the message of greeting by CPSU and Soviet Government leaders on the occasion of Cuba's revolutionary holiday, commemorating 26 July 1953, National Insurrection Day, "is multiplying our forces. It is acquiring particular importance in the face of new efforts by imperialism and reaction to halt world social progress, to aggravate the international situation, and to employ the old methods of military threats, pressure, and blockade in many regions of the world, including the Caribbean basin" (PRAVDA, 26 July 1980).

The "flexing of muscles" by the U.S. war machine off the coast of socialist Cuba demonstrated once again that U.S. ruling circles continue in their policy to assign an important role to military methods. Just as in past years, they are seeking to rely on the armed forces of the Latin American countries themselves. Since 1960 joint inter-American conferences are held periodically to coordinate military and military-political activities between the military leaders of these countries and the United States. The most recent of these -- the 13th Conference of Commanders of the Armies of the Countries of the Americas -- was held in November of last year in the Colombian capital city of Bogota. The purpose of this conference, according to the plans of the Pentagon and CIA organizers, was to draw up a plan of "joint struggle" by the governments of the countries of the Americas against so-called Communist subversive activities." A spirit of anticommunist hysteria reigned at the session, a spirit which, as was noted by the local press, permeated both the documents, which had been prepared in advance, and the addresses of some of the delegates, who outright slandered communism and progressive popular movements in Latin America.

The objective of the anticommunist theatrical performance in Bogota was to frighten Latin Americans with the "Communist threat" and to return them to the path of absolute obedience to the Pentagon, for patriotic, antiimperialist attitudes are growing within the Latin American public and in military circles, including highly-placed generals; an influential segment of the military community is seeking to liberate their countries from the oppression of the U.S. monopolies and to strengthen national sovereignty.

The fact that today the United States can rely solidly only on the Chilean military junta, plus a few smaller pro-American reactionary military dictatorships existing in Paraguay, Guatemala, and El Salvador, in implementing its military policy in Latin America was reconfirmed at the Bogota Conference. These regimes are only able to stay in power thanks to U.S. military handouts and dollar infusions. In March of this year General Mattei , commander of the Chilean Air Force, stated in an interview that in the five years since the coup d'etat Chile's air force had become transformed into "a substantial combat force." The U.S. monopolists have recently delivered to the Chilean Air Force large numbers of F-5 fighters, A-37 attack aircraft, T-37 trainers, air defense missiles, and modern radar systems.

Such major U.S. military-industrial corporations as McDonnell Douglas, Northrop, and Lockheed are the principal suppliers of weapons to Chile. Argentine news services reported that financing for these purchases is provided by organizations controlled by U.S. monopolies -- Eximbank, and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). And yet U.S. arms are being delivered to the Chilean junta in violation of U.S. laws. In 1976 the United States passed a law limiting arms export. Section 406 of this law states specifically the following: "The armed forces or security forces of Chile shall receive no assistance on the basis of the 1961 law on foreign aid. Assistance in training military specialists is also prohibited."

Nevertheless, stated the U.S. journal NATION, nine months after Carter became president the Pentagon awarded the Chamberlain Manufacturing Company in Elmhurst, Illinois a contract to manufacture metal components for shells for 106 mm recoilless guns possessed by the Chilean army. The magazine recorded that this was only a small part of the military orders being supplied "under the table" to the Chilean junta by the United States. Subsequently the Pentagon requested that the U.S. Congress approve an appropriation for establishing in the Chilean capital a U.S. Defense Department representation to handle deliveries of military equipment to Chile. Aligned with the policy of the United States, which is giving total support to the fascist junta in Chile, is the policy of the Peking leaders, who in recent years have been expanding their contacts with the Pinochet clique in many areas.

The Washington administration is giving extensive military aid to the reactionary regime in El Salvador, which is carrying out massive punitive operations against its own people. Patriotic forces in El Salvador place on U.S. imperialism the bulk of the responsibility for the violence and repression which have battered that country. As Herman Cienfuegos, one of the leaders of the armed forces of national resistance, stated to journalists, Washington has drawn up an aggressive plan against the revolutionary movement in El Salvador. The direct backers of this plan, Cienfuegos stressed, are Jimmy Carter, Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's National Security Adviser, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for International Affairs Bowdler, and U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador White.

The U.S. Defense Department is for all practical purposes preparing a bridgehead for possible intervention in El Salvador: helicopter bases are being built in key parts of the country, while U.S. Marine units and hundreds of military advisers are already on Salvadoran soil.

Thus the Washington administration, under conditions of intensifying class struggle in El Salvador, is once again acting as a bulwark of the most reactionary forces in Central America. According to the newspaper WASHINGTON POST, the State Department, the Pentagon and the CIA, while admitting that the regime in power in El Salvador does not have the support of the people, nevertheless are seeking to obtain from Congress additional appropriations for military aid to the Salvadoran junta.

And finally, there is no doubt about the direct involvement of U.S. ruling circles in the bloody military coup which took place in Bolivia in mid-July 1980, following the pattern of the 1973 fascist coup in Chile. Three days after the coup in Bolivia a spokesman for the U.S. State Department was forced to admit at a press conference that the Washington administration "had been maintaining contacts with the Bolivian military" during a period of several weeks prior to the putsch.

El Salvador and Bolivia are at the present time merely the "hottest spots" of the vast front of the antiimerialist struggle of the peoples of Latin America. Steady expansion of the front of this struggle is forcing U.S. ruling circles, while not rejecting the old methods of securing the interests of the imperialist monopolies, to maneuver strenuously, to alter their tactics and slogans, and to adapt to a rapidly changing situation. The substance of U.S. policy toward Latin America, however, remains unchanged and is determined by the predatory imperialist interests of U.S. monopoly capital. Its main content consists in keeping a maximum number of countries in this region within the capitalist system, within the orbit of influence of U.S. imperialism.

This U.S. policy is encountering increasingly resolute resistance on the part of the peoples of this continent, which have taken the road of active struggle for economic independence and strengthening of national sovereignty, social progress and peace. Broadening and deepening of the movement for independence and progressive development of the countries of this region is now a characteristic trend for Latin America, which indicates the groundlessness of the schemes of imperialism and the local oligarchy to isolate the Latin American peoples from the irreversible historic changes which are taking place in the world.

Growth of the influence of imperialism in Latin America is opposed by powerful forces, particularly the Soviet Union and the other nations of the socialist community and the Communist and worker parties of the Latin American countries, which total approximately half a million members. Elaborating tactics of political struggle applicable to the conditions developing in the countries where they are operating, the Communists of Latin America are marching in the front ranks of the antiimperialist movement and are mapping out concrete paths of struggle against the counteroffensive of imperialism and reaction, by establishing broad coalitions of antiimperialist, antioligarchy forces.

Latin American Communists closely link the tasks of the antiimperialist struggle with the struggle of the masses against reactionary dictatorships and for implementation of profound socioeconomic reforms and a revolutionary transition to a socialist road of development. The liberation struggle of the peoples of Latin America, constituting an inseparable part of the world revolutionary process, weakens the position of imperialism on the Latin American continent and is leading to a further deepening of the general crisis of capitalism.

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PENSION PAYMENTS: READERS' QUESTIONS ANSWERED

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[Article by Col Just Yu. Stepanov: "On Payment of Old-Age Pensions to Blue-Collar and White-Collar Working Pensioners"]

[Text] Readers Comrades D. Mikhaylov, A. Lalayants, A. Lyaskov and others have requested that we clarify a number of matters connected with payment of old-age pensions to blue-collar and white-collar working pensioners. This article is in response to their request.

The CPSU Central Committee and Council of Ministers decree entitled "On Material Incentive Measures to Encourage Pensioners to Work in the Nation's Economy," the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet ukase entitled "On Introduction of a Pension Supplement for Working After Reaching Retirement Age," and the USSR Council of Ministers decree entitled "On Ratification of the List of Categories of Workers Entitled to Receive an Old-Age Pension While Still Working" went into effect on 1 January 1980. These legislative instruments, adopted on 11 September 1979 pursuant to the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress, specify a number of measures pertaining to further improving the system of material incentive for pensioners to continue employment and attest to a new manifestation of concern by the party and government for establishing conditions for meeting the needs of persons of retirement age to continue socially useful activity and for improving their living standards.

Establishment of the right to earn an addition to one's pension for continuing to work after reaching retirement age is a new form of material incentive. In contrast to supplemental amounts for overall and continuous term of employment, to which all workers and employees are entitled (under certain conditions) upon retiring and receiving an old-age pension, a supplemental amount for work after a person has reached retirement age shall be given only to those pensioners employed as blue-collar workers, junior service personnel, and foremen (including production training foremen, senior, shift, supervisory foremen, etc), regardless of place of employment, as well as persons employed as brigade leaders in crop farming and livestock raising at state agricultural enterprises. The nature of their previous employment and the conditions of pension award (on a general basis or on preferential terms) is not of significance. The right to receive such a supplemental pension payment, however, does not extend to pensioners receiving a pension for less than the full number of years of employment.

The supplemental amount was established at 10 rubles per month for each year of employment after reaching retirement age. The total supplemental amount may not exceed 40 rubles, and the total pension amount with this supplemental payment may not exceed 150 rubles per month.

In figuring the specified supplemental payment amount one applies the rule which states that each supplemental amount shall be added to the pension sum calculated without considering any other supplemental amount. In all cases, however, an old-age pension, with all supplemental amounts, including for employment after reaching retirement age, may not exceed 100 percent of the earnings on the basis of which the pension was computed. Pensioners permanently residing in a rural locality and involved with agriculture shall receive a full-amount supplemental pension payment for working after reaching retirement age (without the 15-percent reduction specified for these persons for other supplementary pension payments by the Statute on Procedure of Award and Payment of Government Pensions, ratified by the USSR Council of Ministers decree dated 3 August 1972).

Entitlement to a supplementary pension amount shall be awarded to those pensioners who have opted, in place of a pension during employment, to receive a supplemental pension amount after terminating employment, including pensioners whose earnings amount to 300 rubles or more per month. Declaration of wish to work on terms giving entitlement to a supplemental pension amount shall be submitted by the pensioner to the command of the military unit, establishment, military educational institution, enterprise, or organization (military units, establishments, military educational institutions, enterprises and organizations shall henceforth be designated military units in this text) where employed. If an employee has declared such a wish at the time of pension award, such declaration shall be submitted at the same time as announcement of pension award.

In determining entitlement to a supplemental pension amount for working after reaching retirement age, work beginning 1 January 1980, but not earlier than the date on which declaration was made and termination of payment of pension in connection with this declaration, shall be figured, including part-time employment (part-day, part-week). A supplemental pension amount shall be credited for a full year of employment -- 12 months -- regardless of whether the work was continuous or with interruption. Preferential computation of duration of employment shall not be applied. If, however, a pensioner failed to work a full year in connection with elimination of a military unit, decrease in personnel, or termination of employment for reasons of health, the supplemental pension amount shall be computed proportional to time worked. In this case periods greater than 15 days are figured as a full month, while periods up to and including 15 days are not counted. Time spent performing governmental or civic obligations, periods of temporary incapacitation, as well as vacation without pay, specified by present laws (for example, leave or vacation without pay, up to two weeks per year, granted to veterans of the Great Patriotic War pursuant to the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree of 10 November 1978), shall not be excluded from the total duration of employment giving entitlement to a supplemental pension payment.

The supplemental pension payment shall be figured by the pension award commission of the executive committee of the rayon (city) Soviet and shall be paid to non-working pensioners. When a pensioner receiving such a supplementary pension amount begins employment, payment shall be terminated. A pensioner employed under terms giving

entitlement to a supplemental pension award may submit to the social security agency where his pension case is being administered a request for resumption of pension payment during employment. In this instance pension payment shall be resumed from the time specified in the application, but not before the date of application filing, in the procedure and amount specified by existing laws.

The list of categories of personnel entitled to receive an old-age pension during employment has substantially enlarged the group of persons to whom preferential terms of pension payment extend. At the same time the pension payment principles which applied on the basis of legislation up to 10 January 1980 have remained unchanged. In particular: 1) if a pensioner is simultaneously entitled to receive a pension on different grounds, he shall receive a pension on that basis which specifies the greatest amount; 2) when a legislative instrument on pension award specifies job positions under a general designation (foremen, cashiers, superintendents, etc), a pension shall be awarded according to the established procedure to senior personnel of the same job category (senior foremen, senior cashiers, senior superintendents, etc); 3) if a pension and earnings together exceed the specified limit, the pension amount, not the wages, shall be correspondingly reduced; 4) wages shall not count, regardless of amount, if a pensioner is employed as a temporary employee for two months or less in a calendar year, including in a job where preferential terms of pension payment are specified.

The specific amount of pension awarded (100, 75 or 50 percent) depends on the nature of the job, the locality where the pensioner is employed, and the amount of wages received following pension award.

The following are entitled to receive a 100-percent pension, but not to exceed 300 rubles per month together with wages:

blue-collar workers, junior service personnel and foremen, including production training foremen -- regardless of place of work (one should bear in mind that the blue-collar worker category also includes acceptance inspectors, all warehousemen, including persons engaged entirely or primarily in drawing up documents for receipt and storage of goods, telephone operators, telegraph operators, radio operators, keyboard terminal, keypunch and computer operators, counter personnel, cooks, waiters and certain other employees);

superintendents employed on construction, erection and construction-repair jobs, regardless of the nature of the military unit in which they are employed;

specialists hired to staff positions in the central edifice of the USSR Ministry of Defense to perform expert examination of construction (renovation) plans and estimates for enterprises, buildings and other structures;

cashiers and other categories of employees in retail trade and public food services, corresponding in position to counter personnel, cooks and waiters, regardless of whether or not they are working at a trade enterprise or at an enterprise, establishment or organization of another sector. Counter personnel and employees of corresponding job designation include the following: sales personnel, checkers, cashier-checkers, refreshment bar assistants, small-scale retail trade network employees, home-delivery trade personnel, regardless of job designation, managers and assistant managers of goods departments (sections), store managers and assistant managers if they perform the duties of sales personnel, checkers-inspectors or

cashier-checkers in charge of public food services enterprises, performing the duties of cooks, plus certain others;

teachers at rural general-curriculum schools; persons employed in the arts, possessing higher or secondary specialized education and employed as directors of amateur talent groups, theater directors, choreographers, choir directors and concertmasters of club and children's extracurricular organizations in a rural area (in cities and worker communities the above-designated teachers and persons employed in the arts are entitled to receive a pension in the amount of 50 percent, and in the Urals, Siberia and the Far East -- 75 percent, but not less than the minimum old-age pension amount specified by the USSR State Pension Law, also limited to 300 rubles per month together with wages);

employees (other than engineer-technician personnel and administrative personnel) of enterprises providing services to the general public;

mid-level and junior medical personnel of health care establishments and children's preschool facilities (nurseries, kindergartens, nursery-kindergartens); physicians at medical treatment-prevention facilities (in the USSR Ministry of Defense these include military (naval) hospitals, general outpatient clinics, sanatoria, preventive clinics, specialized clinics, clinics of the Military Medical Academy imeni S. M. Kirov, medical aid stations (dispensaries, medical aid units) of military units, etc). In connection with the specific features of organization of medical care services for children in nursery schools-kindergartens operated at military units of the USSR Ministry of Defense, pediatricians of nursery groups of the above-indicated nursery schools-kindergartens shall receive an old-age pension during employment in the full amount to which physicians of treatment-prevention facilities are entitled;

disabled veterans of the Great Patriotic War who have retired and are receiving an old-age pension, regardless of the place of employment, as well as a number of other pensioners.

There has also been an enlargement of the group of persons who during employment receive 50 percent, and in the Urals, Siberia and the Far East -- 75 percent pension (but not less than the specified minimum old-age pension a month), not to exceed 300 rubles per month together with wages. These persons include, in particular:

persons employed in expert examination of construction (renovation) plans and estimates for enterprises, buildings and other structures in district (fleet) temporary non-staff independent expert groups;

teachers at specialized technical school training cadres for construction;

persons employed in construction and services on the Baikal-Amur Mainline, the second track of the Tayshet-Lena rail line, and the BAM-Tynda-Berkakit rail line (at production and service enterprises, for example);

persons employed in accounting offices and doing auditing in audit-inspection subunits of military units. Accounting office personnel entitled to these preferential terms shall include all personnel, regardless of job title, employed in subunits designated as accounting offices.

In cases where military units do not contain a subunit designated accounting office, an old-age pension in the above amount shall be paid to the following:

1) to chief accountants and senior accountants (enjoying the rights and performing the duties specified by the Statute on Chief Accountants, ratified by decree of the USSR Council of Ministers on 24 January 1980), deputy chief accountants, senior accountants, accountants, and cashiers;

2) to chiefs of finance agencies -- chief accountants, assistant chiefs, economists, inspectors (including senior inspectors) and other personnel of finance, financial-planning, finance-economic, finance-pension, finance-accounting and accounting subunits (including supply services of districts, fleets and subunits of directorates and sections servicing the central edifice), engaged in work pertaining to keeping accounts and records of money and supplies, accounting and disbursements of pay and allowances to military personnel and wages to workers and employees, accounting and record keeping on payment of pensions to military personnel and their families, effecting of payments directly by a military unit through offices of the USSR State Bank, and keeping of corresponding records. These beneficial terms, however, shall not be offered to chiefs of finance, finance-planning, finance-economic and finance-pension subunits and their deputies. Inspection-audit subunits the personnel of which (supervisors, deputy supervisors, specialists of all designations, including senior and chief supervisors engaged in inspection-audit work) also receive these special benefits include subunits one of the principal activities of which, pursuant to statutes on these subunits, is conduct of audits of financial-administrative activities. These subunits (sections, groups, sectors, etc) can be both independent and components of other subunits, but in any case they must be structurally organized into a special (inspection-auditing) subunit;

ministerial paramilitary rank and file security personnel, as well as certain other old-age pensioners.

All other categories of employees, if they are not entitled to receive a pension on more favorable terms during employment, shall receive an old-age pension in the full amount, but not exceeding 150 rubles per month together with wages.

The regulations which specify payment of pension according to the above-indicated List in the amount of 100 and 50 (75) percent, not to exceed 300 rubles, and 100 percent, not to exceed 150 rubles per month together with wages, shall go into effect on 31 December 1985.

In conclusion we should note that in order to attract more able-bodied pensioners to continue useful employment it has been established that pensioners employed in part-time jobs shall be entitled to preferential terms and conditions on an equal basis with workers and employees with a full-time job (full work day or work week).

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MOTORIZED RIFLE TROOPS: COMMANDERS DESCRIBED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 80 p 6

[Article by HSU Vladimir Karpov: "We Serve the Soviet Union!: The Art of Being a Commander"]

> [Text] Missileman, navyman, aviator... PRAVDA already has told about the commanders of foremost units which have been the initiators of socialist competition in their own branches of the Armed Forces. Today, an essay about the commander of a motorized rifle regiment.

Had I not seen this military compound, but only heard about it, I probably would have said that there are no such compounds. But I saw many garrisons during my long service. Although at first glance "Kovalev's unit" (that is what regiments sometimes are called in the Army--according to the commander's name) does not surprise one by anything improbable or supernatural. An austere, comfortable compound: Barracks, headquarters, enlisted men's mess, club, library, and motor pools for armaments and equipment.

Much was inherited and much was done under the present commander as well. And the fact that the guards motorized rifle regiment stationed here now is one of the best in the Ground Forces is not just a matter of today.

I recall garrisons in which we postwar commanders have had occasion to serve... There were not enough barracks and bunks in the sleeping areas were crowded together in two tiers. We had to live in dugouts and in tents. But we still built! And most important was what we used! There was not enough cement, slate or lumber. The country was being restored after the devastation of war and supplies were going to the national economy above all.

It was difficult to train the soldiers, for the regiments did not have such good firing ranges or outfitted test ranges as now. They would receive "threes" in inspections and would be happy that we had entered the "state grade." We could have trained even better, but again companies were spread thin for construction and administrative needs...

I shared these memories with Lt Col Leonid Illarionovich Kovalev and heard an unexpected answer:

"I don't dispute that it was difficult for you. But it is not a bit easier to command a regiment well under good conditions than under bad conditions."

"This sounds paradoxical, to put it mildly."

"Everything you achieved went down on your balance-sheet, as they say. But I came to something ready-made. This excellent compound already existed and the regiment was one of the best in combat training. And what was I to do? I wanted to go forward. I understand that it is necessary to develop and improve. But it is not very simple to improve on something that is good."

The lieutenant colonel is young and impetuous in his conversations. He is of average height, well-knit, strong, with not one gray hair in his thick head of hair. He is 36 years old and took over the regiment at age 34. Not much, but he has performed much service: He put on a military uniform at age 12 and became a Suvorov cadet, then for four years a cadet at the Baku Higher Combined-Arms Command School. He commanded a platoon for three years and a company for two. And not just anywhere, but in the Transbaikal. Later he was a battalion chief of staff, battalion commander and deputy regimental commander. He completed the Frunze Academy with a gold medal and took over this famous quadruple-order regiment.

"And so the saying 'let well enough alone' has become obsolete. You can't leave it alone!" declared Kovalev resolutely.

"But it's even easier as the regiment already has an outstanding mark!"

"Oh, how this 'outstanding' tormented me. It forced me to rack my brain. For is it really a rare occurrence where people attain high indicators and rest on their laurels, then look around and others have passed them by, the regiment no longer is first or the best? Then the commander really gets it! He overlooked something, or was neglectful! And that's right! To rest on what has been achieved is defensive. I like to see offense. By the way, not just for me: Those in the regiment understood and supported me."

Leonid Illarionovich told how the regimental command element and party organization sought ways to increase the quality of combat training and managed to attract and lead all personnel.

"They didn't make any special discoveries," says Kovalev confidently. "The methods and techniques were known and tested. It is only necessary to apply them not formally, but imaginatively, and not at all for the sake of a 'check mark.' Take socialist competition, for example. It can be conducted in different ways..."

Delving into the regiment's life, I became convinced that competition here had become a daily, constant stimulator of good service. Those in the squads, platoons and companies knew the leaders for each day of combat training and the best privates and NCO's were presented in competition calendars under the rubric "Distinguished Today."

Weekly results are reflected in special displays in reading rooms. Results of competition among subunits are summarized each month. The regimental commander also has a visual display board for all training subjects in his office. Operations

conferences of the command element are conducted here. The regimental commander's order on results of combat and political training are read each month in a general formation. Competition winners, the subunit commander and secretaries of the party and Komsomol organizations hoist a special flag. Distinguished training leaders are commended. The winning company occupies a place of honor in the mess hall's winter garden for a month: Here there are palms, ivy-twined columns, a fountain and aquariums...

No, it is no accident that it was Kovalev's regiment which became the initiator of socialist competition in the Ground Forces this year.

And still, competition is a powerful stimulus, but not the only one. I recalled Kovalev's mention of the need for integrated, interconnected measures.

"I try to catch these ties, effects and analogies. I will explain using an example. Precise coordination ensures victory in battle. This is an undeniable truth. But then why do we arrange coordination in exercises, again while organizing for combat, but in daily life we do not apply it in the organization of combat training? Or we apply it, but somehow in a timid, unemphatic manner. Here's another example. At the front, party and Komsomol meetings would be held before battle and decisions would be made depending on the situation: 'to stand to the death,' 'to be first to go into the attack...'"

"I understand you, but you are making no revelations here. Even in peacetime it is not just your regiment that holds such meetings, assigns missions and makes pledges."

"That's the essence: We didn't come up with anything new and we have no secrets. We simply make use of all the experience and all the steps to attain higher quality in work and inspire each soldier's enthusiasm and fervor in service. Our regiment has rich traditions. It received its baptism of fire at Stalingrad, went through numerous battles and completed its path on the Elbe, beyond Berlin. After the war it participated in many major exercises--'Dnepr,' 'Neman,' 'Dvina,' 'Berezina'... It received high evaluations. We also include all this in the complex of today's work. From the first day a soldier learns what kind of unit he has joined. Skilled propagandists instil pride in his heart and the desire to continue the regiment's glorious history. And commanders, political workers, party and Komsomol organizations show how to fulfill this desire."

Kovalev began talking about the people. All of his people are uncommon!

"Viktor Vasil'yevich Voloshin, commander of 1st Battalion... He went from private to battalion commander in service. It is in his heart and he knows its fine points. It is said of such people: 'They plow from sunup to sunset, and they also take some of the night!' He stands behind his subordinates through thick and thin. You can reproach him as much as you like, but don't touch his subordinates! When I took over the regiment, he was a company commander. I could see that he was simply brimming with energy. Why not give him free rein? We promoted him and were not wrong."

Listening to Kovalev I had the thought: It's fine when a person has such abilities, but it is no less important to discern them as Kovalev is able to. For it happens

that a person may sit idly either out of modesty or because he himself doesn't know his own abilities, and his energy burns up. He may become an average person or even a failure.

"Our 2d Battalion is commanded by Sheyenko. This year he will go to the academy. He concedes nothing in working ability to the other battalion commanders. He is exacting to the limit. He has to be carefully scolded for mistakes. He forgives himself nothing. But if you approach him gently and in a friendly manner, he'll pull in his horns!

"Commander of 3d Battalion is Valeriy Vladimirovich Yukhnevich. He is calm, thoughtful, even-tempered, never flares up, and never goes off half-cocked. He also is heading for the academy this year."

Kovalev sighed. Perhaps he was regretting that two such battalion commanders would be going to the academy at the same time, but then he livened up and his eyes glittered:

"Then there's the tank battalion commander, Maj Krasnov, the opposite of Yukhnevich. He is a Chapayev! He has to be held back: It's always thrust and attack! But he is a born tanker. His battalion is best in the division. We fear rivalry with no one... And there are no better political deputies than mine! Except perhaps in novels or stories. I can say responsibly that he is an ideal political worker. Boris Dmitriyevich Nemertsev."

"Aren't you idealizing?" I asked, smiling.

"I'm citing the facts. Nemertsev fires all kinds of weapons and drives combat vehicles for an outstanding mark and even a bit better. The fact is that at one time he completed higher command school with a gold medal and was a line commander. He genuinely loves the Army and service and is able to warm those around him with this feeling. There's no question that the political deputy's contribution to the regiment's successes are truly ponderable."

Before departing I asked Kovalev about plans for the future--his personal plans and those for his entrusted regiment. An emotional impulse and inspiration are fine, but can people be kept for long in such an "elevated" mood? Won't they become fatigued?

"No one yet has become tired from the joy of creativeness! Monotony is tiring."

...Returning to Moscow on a plane and later while working on the essay, I thought about a great deal that was new for me. I also thought about how military science defines military art as the theory and practice of preparing and conducting military operations. Not just conducting, but also preparing!

And this means that the inspired, capable work of generals and officers in peacetime also is military art. And the new generation of commanders is mastering it well.

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